

SENSITIVITY STUDY OF THE XR-3 LOADS AND MOTIONS  
COMPUTER PROGRAM SIDEWALL PARAMETERS AND FORCES  
ON ROLL BEHAVIOR IN CALM SEA AND A COMPARISON TO  
TESTCRAFT TURN MANEUVER DATA

Rolf-Guenther Riedel

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## Monterey, California



# THESIS

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by

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June 1977

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requirements for the degree of

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## ABSTRACT

The sensitivity of the XR-3 roll behavior in calm sea on sidewall parameters and force and moment calculations is investigated with the Loads and Motions computer program and compared with experimentally measured data. Propulsion and rudder subroutines and added mass computation are reviewed and modified. Recommendations for improved simulation of the XR-3 roll behavior are given.



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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

In the past several years the Surface Effect Ship (SES) has received increased attention in the United States Navy and detailed investigations of its sea performance have been carried out. The two major categories of SES are the Air Cushion Vehicle (ACV) and the Captured Air Bubble Ship (CAB). The CAB-type of craft has become of primary interest to the United States Navy and two of the constructed testcrafts are the Bell Aerospace Systems 100-B and the XR-3 of approximately 100 and 3 tons of displacement, respectively. In 1976 the U.S. Navy Surface Effect Ship SES 100-B of the CAB-type established a world speed record for surface type ships of 89.4 knots. In April 1976 the SES 100-B launched a missile at 60 knots. The launch was successful and the missile hit its target five miles away.

In order to investigate the characteristics of the CAB-type SES under any design and operating conditions without the costly need of modifying the actual craft, a Loads and Motions digital computer program was developed by Oceanics, Inc. [Ref. 1]. In 1970 the XR-3 testcraft was delivered to the Naval Postgraduate School and Leo and Boncal converted the 100-B Loads and Motions program to represent the XR-3. Since there were substantial design differences between these two ships programming modifications were required in certain subroutines.





## B. Objectives

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate one aspect of safe maneuverability of these high speed ships, i.e. their roll behavior in a turn maneuver. To fulfill this objective the sensitivity of the simulated XR-3 roll behavior in turn maneuvers as it is represented by the Loads and Motions Program is investigated for its dependence on changes in sidewall characteristics. The effect of modifications in the added mass computation, sidewall parameters and force calculations as well as propulsion and rudder input parameters are investigated. An evaluation of the computed performance is obtained by comparison with experimentally measured steady state roll conditions.



## II. INITIAL REMARKS

### A. PROBLEM OF REPEATABILITY

It has been this author's experience as well as all previous investigators at the Naval Postgraduate School using the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program that there have been no observed problems related to repeating the results for a given input condition. However, during the author's first studies of the Loads and Motions Program as listed in Menzel's thesis [Ref. 2] an attempt was made to duplicate some of the simulation runs given in that reference work. It was found necessary as a first step to restore the simulation program on the IBM 360/67 computer from a card source onto a disk.<sup>1</sup> Using the input conditions stated in Ref. 2 it was impossible to obtain identical time histories, e.g. for turns. Each time subroutine SIDEWALL was read into the computer together with the data input deck, thereby overriding the stored program, an error message in the printed output indicated that a division by zero occurred in this subroutine. The error message was not generated when the stored program which contained an identical version of subroutine SIDEWALL was called. A closer look revealed that in the SIDEWALL-version given in Ref. 2 the variable PBAR (plenum pressure) was neither

---

<sup>1</sup> It should also be noted that results obtained in Ref. 2 used the IBM 360/67 Release 20.6 system while the results obtained in this work used the 21.8B Release with HASP installed.



defined nor transferred by a COMMON-statement and therefore a default value of zero was used during the computation of PBHEAD (see Appendix C, SDWL 0440). The missing statement

$$PBAR = PB - PINF$$

was inserted to subroutine SIDEWALL. With this correction the new results were slightly closer to those given in Ref. 2.

The table given below compares output values for roll and pitch angle in a turn at 20 kn with constant thrust and a 35 degrees rudder step input under calm sea conditions.

TABLE I  
20 kn turn at 35 deg rudder angle

	without PBAR-card	with PBAR-card	Ref. 2	relative deviation
Roll angle (deg)				
first peak	7.44	7.39	7.2	2.6 %
avrg at 20 sec	2.65	2.77	3.1	11.9 %
Pitch angle (deg)				
first peak	1.34	1.33	1.2	9.3 %
avrg at 20 sec	0.99	0.94	0.8	14.9 %

Although the differences between columns 2 and 3 in TABLE I might be considered to be small as far as magnitudes are concerned, the relative deviation is up to 15 % as shown in column 4. But what is more important is the fact that the roll and pitch angle responses for the uncorrected (plots 1 and 2 in Appendix A) as well as for the corrected program (plots 3 and 4) show an unstable craft behavior for  $t > 40$  sec where the pitch angle increases rapidly while the roll angle



decreases rapidly approaching the zero degree value. This unstable condition is probably due to the 35 degrees rudder step input at 20 kn, as it is used in Menzel's study, which is physically unreal since it could never be introduced to the XR-3 testcraft in an actual run at that speed. Therefore rudder angles of up to 15 degrees introduced at a rate of 5 deg/sec will be used throughout this work, as it is also done on the testcraft.

Also, regarding plots 1-4 again and not considering whether they really reflect the actual craft behavior, it should be noted that a short time history ( $t < 20$  sec in Ref. 2) could possibly result in wrong conclusions because the unstable condition is not evident at that instant of time. Therefore, time histories of up to 40 or 50 seconds will be shown throughout this study.





## B. STEADY STATE CONDITIONS

Due to the change in subroutine SIDEWALL as mentioned in the preceding section the steady state conditions for straight runs in calm water have been reestablished for various speeds and are listed in Table II.

Table II  
Steady State Conditions

Speed	Draft	Pitch angle	Plenum pressure	Thrust
(kn)	(in)	(deg)	(psf)	(lb)
10.0	8.17	1.62	23.93	400.61
12.5	7.03	1.11	24.84	349.42
15.0	6.74	0.84	24.84	335.71
17.5	6.41	0.63	24.84	346.45
20.0	6.12	0.48	24.84	373.44
22.5	5.87	0.36	24.84	411.53
25.0	5.66	0.29	24.84	458.62
27.5	5.48	0.25	24.84	513.31
30.0	5.34	0.26	24.84	574.43

These steady state conditions have been established by first executing the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program with constant speed for 40 seconds and then repeating the run keeping the evaluated thrust constant. A comparison of these steady state values with those given in Ref. 2 shows differences especially in the lower and upper speed range of again up to 15 % the cause of which could not be suspected anywhere else since the simulation program has not been changed since last used by Menzel.



### C. SIGN CONVENTIONS

The sign conventions used in the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program are identical to those used in Report 71-84 by Oceanics Incorporated [Ref. 1]. A right handed coordinate system is applied to the craft with the positive X-axis being measured forward and the lateral Y-axis being measured positive to starboard. The vertical Z-axis is measured positive downward. Identical signs are used for respective forces along those axes.

The signs of the angles are defined in the following manner :

pitch angle being positive upward  
(boat noses up)

roll angle being positive to starboard  
(boat rolls to starboard)

yaw angle being positive to starboard  
(boat turns to starboard)

rudder angle being positive to port  
(right rudder, boat turns to port) .

Zero pitch and roll angle are referenced to the X-Y plane parallel to the water surface.



### III. INVESTIGATION OF SIDEWALL EFFECTS

#### A. ADDED MASS EFFECT

##### 1. Theory

A basic element in representing the hydrodynamic forces by use of slender body theory are the two-dimensional sectional values of lateral added mass  $A_{22}$  of the sidewalls, which are necessary for the determination of the lateral forces, as well as the two-dimensional sectional vertical added mass  $A_{33}$  which is also used in determining the roll moment. These two-dimensional added mass values are given in the 'Surface Effect Ships Aero/Hydrodynamics Technology Design Manual' [Ref. 3] as

$$A_{22} = C_h * \rho * \pi * D * D / 2.0$$

and

$$A_{33} = C_v * \rho * B * B / 8.0$$

where  $C_h$  is the lateral added mass coefficient

$C_v$  is the vertical added mass coefficient

$\rho$  is the specific density of sea water

$D$  is the local draft

and  $B$  is the width at the local sidewall waterline.



The  $C_h$  and  $C_v$  values originally selected in Ref. 1 were those corresponding to high speed with  $C_h = 0.4$  and  $C_v = 1.0$ . But in order to account for variations in sidewall shape, and their influence on the effective lateral added mass, the results of the research work described in Ref. 3 led to an average value of  $C_h = 0.8$ . This new coefficient improved the agreement between theoretical and experimental data as stated in Ref. 3. In the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program a value of  $C_h = 0.4$  is used in accordance with Ref. 1 and the effect of letting  $C_h = 0.8$  will be investigated in later parts of this thesis.

Considering the equation for the vertical added mass A33, a major difference has been found between that one given in Ref. 3 and the one used in the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program (e.g. Ref. 2), where in accordance with Ref. 1 (1971) there was an additional PI-factor in the A33s equation. The letter 's' indicates that the computation of the added mass is done at the craft's stern. Since Ref. 3 (1976) reflects the experimental and theoretical work being done based on Ref. 1, the A33s equations in subroutines SIDEWALL and SIDETAB have now been changed to the new form given above.





## 2. New Steady State Conditions

The change in the simulated XR-3 performance due to the reformulated A33s computation can be observed from TABLE III giving the new steady state conditions for straight runs in calm sea for various speeds which are identical for both (0.4 and 0.8) lateral added mass coefficients.

TABLE III  
Steady state conditions  
(new A33s)

Speed	Draft	Pitch angle	Plenum pressure	Thrust
(kn)	(in)	(deg)	(psf)	(lb)
15.0	6.80	0.86	24.84	336.30
17.5	6.46	0.65	24.84	347.23
20.0	6.17	0.49	24.84	374.38
22.5	5.92	0.37	24.84	412.62
25.0	5.71	0.30	24.84	459.90
27.5	5.53	0.27	24.84	514.89
30.0	5.40	0.28	24.84	576.66

Comparing these steady state values with those previously given in TABLE II in Sect. II.B one finds in general for all speeds that

- draft has increased by about 0.05 in (0.8 %)
- pitch angle has increased by 0.02 deg (2 to 7 %)
- thrust has slightly increased by less than 0.5 % .



### 3. Effect in a Turn maneuver

The effect of the change in the formulation of the vertical added mass in a simulated turn maneuver has been studied next. After a 5 sec straight run at 20 kn in calm sea a port rudder deflection was introduced at a rate of 5 deg/sec and then kept fixed at 15 degrees resulting in a turn to port. The deadrise forces are computed at the transom. In TABLE IV are shown the steady state conditions and the roll moments contributed from the bow seal (FKBS), stern seal (FKSS), sidewalls (FKSW), rudder (FKRUD), propulsion system (FKP), aerodynamics (FKAED) and plenum pressure (ABPB\*PHI\*Z).

TABLE IV  
Steady state conditions in 20 kn turn  
15 deg port rudder angle

	old A33s	new A33s	deviation
pitch angle (deg)	0.48	0.52	8.3 %
roll angle (deg)	2.0	1.98	- 1.0 %
draft (in)	5.86	5.94	1.4 %
speed (kn)	19.25	19.27	0.1 %

#### moments:

FKBS	-391.1	-386.3	- 1.2 %
FKSS	- 3.6	- 3.6	0.0 %
FKSW	191.0	202.0	5.8 %
FKRud	- 97.5	-110.0	-12.8 %
FKP	0.2	0.2	0.0 %
FKAed	- 54.4	- 53.5	1.7 %
ABPB*PHI*Z	355.4	351.9	1.0 %



From TABLE IV it can be seen that, due to the modified A33s computation, the counteracting roll moments from the sidewall (FKSW) and rudder (FKRUD) changed by about 6 and 13 %, respectively, resulting in only a little effect in generating a tendency toward a smaller roll angle which is directed out of the turn. Other major contributions to the roll angle are from the bow seal (FKBS directed into the turn) and from the plenum pressure ( $ABPB \cdot PHI \cdot Z$ ) directed out of the turn. The corresponding plots (plots 5 - 8 for old A33s, plots 9 - 12 for new A33s) show that with the new equation for A33s the pitch and roll angle response curves are less damped than they were using the former equation for vertical added mass calculation as would be expected.

It should be noted that the roll moment due to rudder is fairly large and changes quite significantly while the moment contributed by the propulsion is very small and constant. The cause of this will be investigated in chapter IV.



## B. DEADRISE ANGLE

### 1. Background

Surface Effect Ships (SES) of the captured air bubble type (CAB) have rigid sidewalls immersed into the water, thereby - together with the bow and stern seal - capturing the air in the plenum chamber and reducing air leakage. Since the sidewalls of the XR-3 are not uniform in cross-sectional shape throughout their length but are curved on the outboard side near the bow similar to a single hull ship, the expression "sidehulls" would be more appropriate, as can be found in modern literature.

The importance of the correct understanding of the effect of the sidewalls on the craft's performance is readily seen from a report on SES Research with the XR-1 testcraft [Ref. 5]. As reported, the first test series were carried out successfully with a 45 degrees sidewall deadrise angle, which is the angle between the horizontal plane and the ship's outer sidewall surface. In 1964, after a modification of the craft to 60 degrees deadrise angle and articulating seals, an unstable roll condition occurred during a turn at 35-37 knots, a maneuver performed many times before. The testcraft heeled out of the turn, nosed down due to the retraction of the bow seal, continued its outward roll motion and then flipped over. The report, however, does not mention the rudder action generating the turn. After this accident, the deadrise angle had been changed back to 45 degrees. From this experience the surface effect ship's roll stability should be expected to





be sensitive to the deadrise angle and an investigation of this sensitivity is reported in the following sections.

## 2. Forces due to Deadrise Angle

The deadrise angle, as pointed out by Ref. 3 and 4, has a major effect on the craft's roll motion and therefore is an important design consideration. During a turn the craft is desired to heel inboard, thereby minimizing the apparent transverse acceleration (a coordinated turn). For typical SES designs, it is not possible to achieve perfect coordination, but it is possible to achieve nearly flat turns if the craft is designed properly. The principal factors affecting roll stability at speed are

- \* sidewall geometry

- \* seal characteristics

- \* vertical location of the center of gravity.

The forces acting at the center of gravity station of the starboard sidewall in a port turn are shown in Figure 1. The centrifugal force generated acts away from the center of the turn. This force must be counteracted by hydrodynamic forces which are created by yawing the ship into the turn. To an observer aboard the craft, it would appear as if the craft is sideslipping. Wave buildup on the outboard sides of the sidewalls increases the pressure there, while only small pressure changes occur on the inboard side of the opposite sidewall generating a small (negligible) vertical force. The principal force arises from the outboard side of the sidewall. The direction of this force depends on the slope of the deadrise angle. If the resultant force passes above the center of gravity (solid line in Fig. 1) a restoring



moment results, tending to heel the craft into the turn thereby improving its roll stability. If the deadrise angle is chosen to be larger (e.g. 70 deg, shown dashed), the resultant force passes below the center of gravity, resulting in a moment tending to heel the craft out of the turn.

Thus, once the SES geometry and the exact vertical location of the center of gravity are known, an approximate check for stability in a turn can be made.

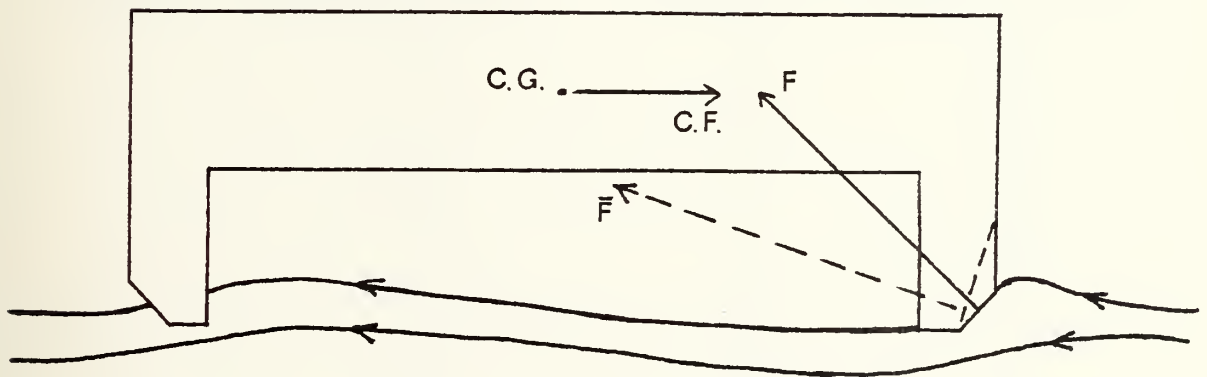


Figure 1 - GENERAL ROLL STABILITY CHECK IN A PORT TURN  
(C.F. CENTRIFUGAL FORCE, C.G. CENTER OF GRAVITY)



### 3. XR-3 Sidewall Geometry

From the construction data entered into the sidewall table (subroutine SIDETAB) Figure 2 has been drawn showing the cross sections at several selected stations of the starboard sidewall. Since in most simulation runs (which will be discussed later) draft was less than 7 inches, the deadrise angles for all stations immersing into the water have been calculated by straight line approximation and are given in TABLE V. The stations are counted from bow (station 0) to stern (station 28) and are not equally spaced for station numbers less than 11. The center of gravity has been located experimentally at station 14. The average deadrise angle of all stations listed is 64.3 degrees.

TABLE V  
Deadrise angles (deg) for all stations  
Straight line approximation for 7" draft

Station	Deadrise angle	Station	Deadrise angle
5	67.6	17	62.1
6	70.8	18	64.0
7	57.9	19	65.3
8	54.4	20	66.7
9	53.7	21	68.1
10	53.7	22	6.96
11	53.7	23	70.3
12	55.6	24	71.1
13	57.3	25	72.4
14	58.5	26	73.8
15	59.7	27	76.9
16	60.9	28	78.8



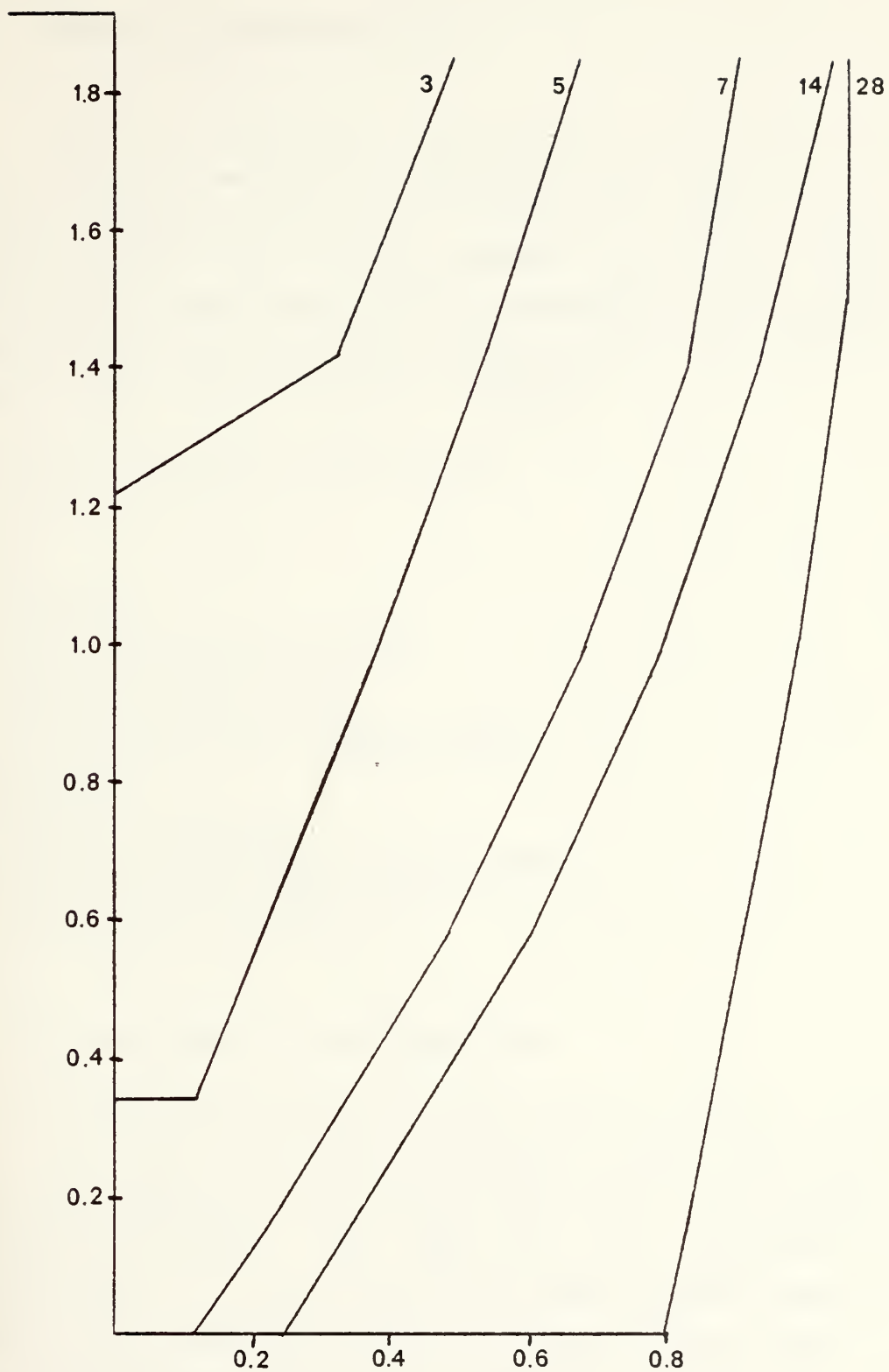


Figure 2 - XR-3 STARBOARD SIDEWALL CROSS SECTIONS  
(STATIONS AS INDICATED, UNITS IN FT.)





#### 4. Effect of Deadrise Angle

From the previous discussion the surface effect ship's stability behavior is expected to be sensitive to the sidewalls' deadrise angle. In the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program listed in Ref. 2 the deadrise angle at the transom (78.8 deg) had been used for the computation of the deadrise forces. This calculation was implemented into subroutine SIDEWALL using the following statements:

```
FYH(J)=-A22S*U*(V+XSS*R-ZS*P)
.
.
CTNDR=0.0
IF(DSS.LE.0.0) GO TO 22
CTNDR=(ES-BB(1))/DSS
IF(THETA.LT.0.0) CTNDR=0.39391
22 CONTINUE
FZHOLD(J)=FZH(J)
FZHDRP(J)=PM1*FYH(J)*CTNDR*PRMO1
FZH(J)=FZH(J)+FZHDRP(J)
.
.
FK=(FZH(2)-FZH(1))*YSW+FKD-FY*ZS
```

The projection of the lateral force  $FYH(J)$  at each sidewall ( $J=1$  for port,  $J=2$  for starboard side) produced the respective component of vertical force  $FZH$ , where  $FZHDRP$  is the projected force and  $CTNDR$  is the cotangent of the deadrise angle. The roll angle had been already taken into account in the computation of  $DSS$  (draft at the stern). The factor  $PRMO1$  simply provided a means to arbitrarily change the vertical projected force for studies undertaken in Ref. 2. The factor  $PM1$  introduced the necessary sign change



in the sidewall force computation being dependent on the craft's side (PM1=-1 for port, PM1=+1 for starboard side). The roll moment FK was partly determined from the vertical forces of both sidewalls.

Comparing the deadrise angles given in TABLE V it is seen that the transom deadrise angle of 78.8 degrees is unique and the largest along each sidewall and no reason could be found why just the transom deadrise angle should be used for the vertical force computation. This fact rather came up when Leo and Boncal (Ref. 8) scaled down the simulation program of the 100-B testcraft to create the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program. For the 100-B testcraft the sidewall cross sections are uniformly shaped throughout most of its length. This uniformity does not occur for the XR-3, as shown in Figure 2. Therefore it has been supposed that another deadrise angle which is more representative for all angles existing along the XR-3 sidewalls, e.g. the deadrise angle at the center of gravity location (station 14), could possibly be more appropriate for the vertical force computation. To investigate the effect of this supposition, turn maneuvers in calm sea at 20 knots and various rudder angles have been simulated for both deadrise angles and lateral added mass coefficients.

TABLE VI  
Steady State Roll Angle (deg) at 20 kn  
for various Rudder Angles (deg)

Rudder angle	Deadrise force computation at			Experimental testcraft data (Ref.6)
	transom $C_h = 0.4$	center of gravity $C_h = 0.4$	$C_h = 0.8$	
5	0.52	0.32	0.29	0.09
9	1.07	0.78	0.72	0.28
12	1.50	1.15	1.11	0.58
15	1.98	1.53	unstable	1.36



Table VI shows the steady state values for the roll angle which are compared with those measured experimentally in 1974 and documented in Ref. 6. Since the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program under investigation represents the XR-3 craft configuration as it existed in 1974, Ref. 6 may serve to check whether the results produced by certain changes in the simulation program are favorable or not. It is not anticipated to exactly match the results obtained from the simulated runs to the measured values since for the testcraft data the following precisions for the measuring devices are stated in Ref. 6 : pitch and roll angle  $\pm 0.5^\circ$ , rudder angle  $\pm 1.0^\circ$  and speed  $\pm 1$  kn. From TABLE VI it is obvious that the steady state values for roll angle using  $C_h = 0.4$  as the lateral added mass coefficient and the center of gravity deadrise angle for the vertical force computation are closer by 25 to 40 % to the measured angles than are the corresponding roll angles considering the transom deadrise angle.

Using the center of gravity deadrise angle and the lateral added mass coefficient  $C_h = 0.8$  as suggested in Ref. 3, the agreement in steady state roll angles could be improved by another 3 to 10 % for rudder angles up to 12 degrees. This improvement has also been reported in Ref. 3. Comparing the roll angle responses for turns generated by a 12 degrees rudder angle to port with  $C_h = 0.4$  (plots 21 and 22) and  $C_h = 0.8$  (plots 23 and 24) it is found that the smaller lateral added mass coefficient generates a little higher peak roll angle ( $1.47^\circ$ ) than does the larger coefficient ( $1.27^\circ$ ). Both responses show the same number of oscillations (eleven cycles) until they die out. The larger lateral added mass coefficient generates a small negative



roll angle shortly after the port rudder motion has been introduced. However, for a 15 degrees port rudder angle the simulation program showed an unstable response with increasing amplitudes of oscillation for pitch and roll angle (see plots 17 and 18). From this the lateral added mass coefficient being 0.8 does not seem to be appropriate for the XR-3 simulation if both sidewalls are considered for the vertical deadrise force computation. The effect of using both lateral added mass coefficients will be considered again in Sections III.D and E.

From TABLE VII it can be seen that the roll moments contributed by the bow seal (FKBS), plenum pressure ( $ABPB \cdot PHI \cdot Z$ ), rudder (FKRUD) and sidewalls (FKSW) change the most. Comparing the effect due to the change from transom to center of gravity deadrise angle it is found that

- bow seal inward effect decreases
- plenum pressure outward effect decreases
- rudder inward effect decreases
- sidewall outward effect increases
- = outward roll angle decreases.

The time histories for simulated turn maneuvers with 15 degrees port rudder angle using center of gravity and transom deadrise angle (TABLE VII) are shown in Appendix A as plots 13-16 and 9-12, respectively. Comparing these plots the effect of the change from transom to center of gravity deadrise angle and  $C_h = 0.4$  can be observed as





- pitch angle response being more damped
- roll angle response being more damped
- pitch and roll rate responses being more damped and having smaller peak values.

TABLE VII  
Steady State Values for selected Deadrise Angles  
20 kn Turn, calm Sea, 15 deg port rudder angle

Deadrise Angle	Transom	C. of G.	arbitrarily chosen	
(degrees)	78.8	58.5	31.6	28.7
Pitch angle (deg)	0.52	0.45	0.52	0.64**
Roll angle (deg)	1.98	1.53	0.31*	- 0.33*
Draft (in)	5.94	5.81	6.07	6.52
Speed (kn)	19.27	19.37	19.1	18.7
FYSW	-824.0	-821.9	-810.0	-801.0
FYRUD	40.0	32.7	39.5	55.8
FYAED	- 19.5	- 20.0	- 19.1	- 17.6
R*V*AM	803.5	809.2	789.6	762.8
FKBS	-386.3	-336.4	- 68.4	71.6
FKSS	- 3.6	- 2.7	- 0.5	0.5
FKSW	202.0	212.1	175.0	184.0
FKRUD	-110.0	- 89.9	-108.4	-153.0
FKAED	- 53.5	- 56.0	- 52.4	- 46.2
FKP	0.19	0.14	0.03	- 0.03
ABPB*PHI*Z	351.9	273.5	54.6	- 57.2
FYH (P/S)	-39/-147	-45/-126	-78/-95	-107/-88
FYD	-637.8	-651.4	-637.3	-607.0

Note : \* = still decreasing

\*\* = still increasing, not quite steady state



The reason for the sidewall roll moment and thereby the net roll effect not changing more pronounced (TABLE VII) is that not only the lateral force  $F_{YH}$  must be considered in order to determine the force  $F$  effecting roll stability (Sect. III.B.2, Fig. 1) but also the lateral drag force  $F_{YD}$  has to be taken into account. Considering the XR-3 geometry using the center of gravity deadrise angle, as it is shown in solid lines in Fig. 3, the lateral force  $F_{YH}$  can be seen to generate the vertical projected force  $F_{ZHDRP}$  and the force  $F$ , which is directed well above the center of gravity. But since  $F_{YD}$  has to be added vectorially to the force  $F$  and its strength being several times larger than  $F_{YH}$  (TABLE VII) the new resultant force  $F'$  determining the craft's roll behavior is directed well below the center of gravity (although  $F$  being directed above it). Thereby an outward roll angle is generated.

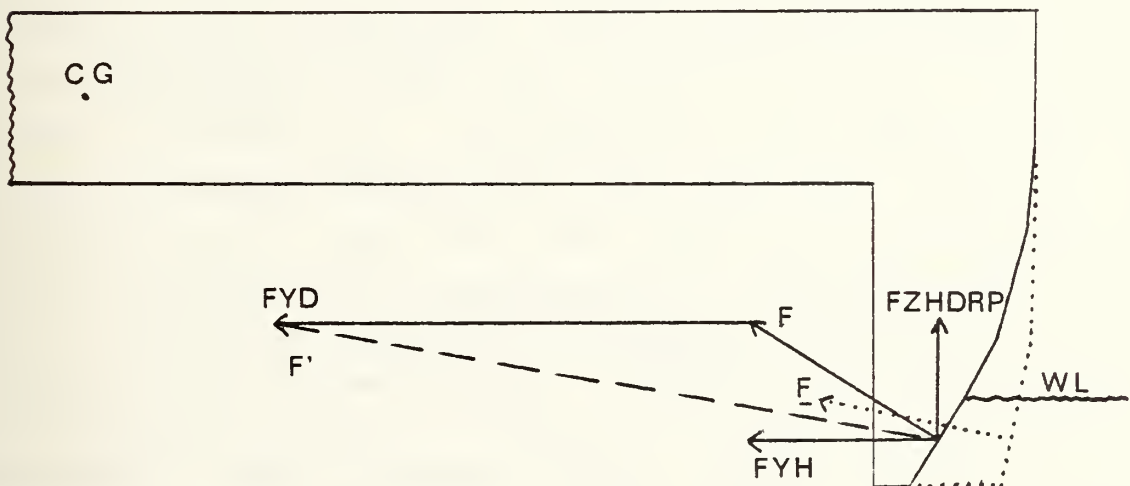


Figure 3 - DEADRISE AND DRAG FORCES IN A PORT TURN  
(CG= CENTER OF GRAVITY, WL= WATER LINE)



Also from Fig. 3 the effect of considering the center of gravity versus the transom deadrise angle on the force generating the inward or outward roll moment can be seen. The center of gravity deadrise angle and its corresponding forces are shown in solid or dashed lines with  $F$  being directed above the center of gravity. The transom deadrise angle, shown in dotted lines, generates a force  $\underline{F}$  being directed below the center of gravity producing an outward roll moment which gets reinforced by adding vectorially  $F_{YD}$ . From this the general stability check yields a smaller outward roll moment and angle using the center of gravity versus the transom deadrise angle. This is in agreement with the results given in TABLE VI.

Next, some simulation runs with arbitrary deadrise angles chosen such that small positive and negative steady state roll angles result are presented in order to, first, find out which deadrise angle would generate the moments necessary to simulate flat turns, and, second, verify the trend of the change in the respective moments which has been observed for the change from transom to center of gravity deadrise angle in TABLE VII. The value of the lateral added mass coefficient in these runs was 0.4 as it was in all runs listed in TABLE VII. Considering the roll moments over the range of deadrise angles from 78.8 to 28.7 degrees, the moments due to the bow seal, stern seal, propulsion and plenum pressure change consistently in magnitude while those due to sidewalls, rudder and aerodynamics reach some extreme value and then increase again. Regarding the steady state roll angles listed in TABLE VII, it can be seen that the arbitrary chosen deadrise angles happen to be nearly symmetric about the deadrise angle that would generate zero roll angle (flat turn) under these simulation conditions. Keeping this symmetry in mind one finds that the values of the roll moments due to bow seal (FKBS), stern seal (FKSS), propulsion (FKP) and plenum pressure ( $ABPB \cdot PHI \cdot Z$ ) are also



symmetric with respect to zero moments. For propulsion and plenum pressure the sign of the moments are identical to that of the roll angle while for bow and stern seal moments the signs are reverse. From the results given in TABLE VII with positive steady state roll angles Figure 4 has been drawn where the dotted line represents the craft's initial state, the dashed line represents the craft's steady state considering the transom deadrise angle and the solid line represents the craft's steady state (smaller roll angle) considering the center of gravity deadrise angle for the vertical force calculation. Same markings apply to the moment vectors shown from which their change in magnitude for both deadrise angles can be seen.

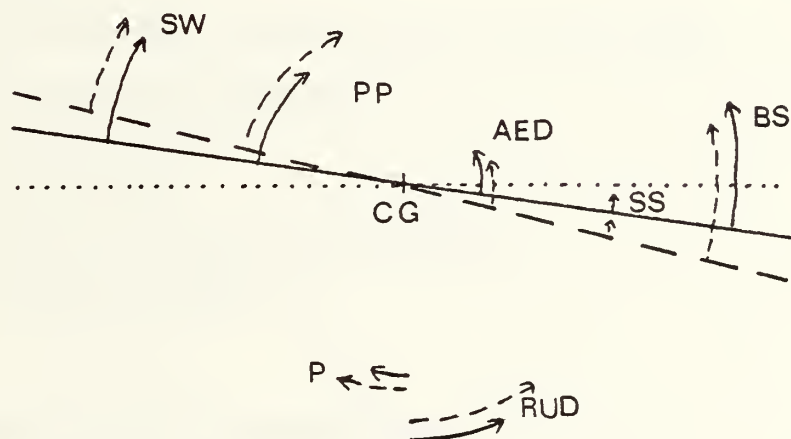


Figure 4 - ROLL MOMENTS IN A PORT TURN  
(ROLL MOMENTS AND ANGLE NOT TO SCALE)

Legend:	AED Aerodynamic	CG Center of gravity
	BS Bowseal	PP Plenum pressure
	SS Sternseal	SW Sidewalls
	RUD Rudder	P Propulsion
	Deadrise angle: - - - Transom	
	————— Center of gravity	





Since the simulation run with the center of gravity deadrise angle being used for the vertical force computation gave results that were more favorable (better damped time histories and steady state values closer to those measured experimentally) this change in vertical force computation was implemented into the XR-3 Loads and Motion Program. Starting with the deadrise angle given in Table V for draft up to seven inches, again straight line approximations for the effective deadrise angle at the center of gravity location (station 14) for larger drafts have been performed resulting in an almost linear relationship. This part of subroutine SIDEWALL is now valid for any draft and contains the following statements which have been used in this form for all simulation runs to follow in this study:

```

DDRANG=0.0
IF (DS.GT.0.5833) DDRANG=(DS-0.5833)*0.0629
DRANG=1.021+DDRANG-PM1*PHI
CTNDR=COTAN (DRANG)
FZHOLD (J) =FZH (J)
FZHDRP (J) =PM1*FYH (J) *CTNDR*PROMO1
FZH (J) =FZH (J) +FZHDRP (J)
.
.
FK= (FZH (2) -FZH (1) ) *YSW+FKD-FY*ZS

```

It should be noted that vertical projected forces from both sidewalls are used in computing the roll moments in the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program. Section III.E of this thesis will be concerned with the effect of changing the simulation program to consider the deadrise projected force only from the outward sidewall in a turn maneuver as it is discussed in Sect. III.B.2 .



### C. CROSS-FLOW DRAG

In the preceding section the lateral force FYD which is due to cross-flow drag has been found to be rather large compared to FYH, thereby changing the direction of the resultant force significantly. FYD is computed in subroutine SIDEWALL by summing the contributions DF of all stations:

$$DF(I,J) = -HRHO * CDSW * VREL * ABS(VREL) * DSWAV(I,J)$$

where DF(I,J) is the lateral drag contributed by  
the j-th element of each (i-th) sidewall  
HRHO is RHO/2.  
VREL is relative velocity  
DELX is the incremental distance used for the  
wetted draft calculation along each sidewall  
DSWAV is the average wetted draft over one  
incremental distance  
CDSW is the cross-flow drag coefficient for one  
sidewall .

The cross-flow drag coefficient being used in the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program is the value corresponding to that for flow normal to a long flat plate being  $CDSW=1.28$  . Ref. 3 points out that an investigation of cross-flow drag forces and coefficients (before the vertical added mass A33 had been reformulated as discussed in Sect. III.A.1) showed better agreement between theoretical and experimental results if  $CDSW=2.0$ , representing the normal drag coefficient for a sharp flat plate, had been used instead. After the reformulation of A33 the agreement between modified theory and experiment had very much improved, so



that the former drag coefficient could be used again. Since in this thesis work the change in A33s did not effect the roll behavior significantly (TABLE IV), some turn maneuvers at 20 kn and 15 degrees rudder angle have been simulated for various drag coefficients in order to investigate which CDSW would better match simulated and experimental steady state roll angle. From TABLE VII a decrease in roll angle and roll moment is desireable and therefore the cross-flow drag force FYD should be decreased via reducing CDSW. The steady state values are shown in TABLE VIII with the lateral added mass coefficient being unchanged  $C_h = 0.4$ .

TABLE VIII  
Steady state conditions for various CDSW  
20 kn turn, 15 deg port rudder angle

CDSW	1.28	1.16	1.0	0.7
Pitch angle	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.46
Roll angle	1.55	1.48	1.38	1.14
Draft	5.78	5.80	5.83	5.91
Speed	19.39	19.36	19.31	19.19
FKBS	-343.0	-330.5	-308.1	-252.8
FKSS	- 2.7	- 2.6	- 2.4	- 2.0
FKSW	207.8	175.0	127.8	40.0
FKRUD	- 82.2	- 47.9	- 2.3	80.4
FKAED	- 56.6	- 58.7	- 61.6	- 67.6
FKP	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.11
ABPB*PHI*Z	276.4	264.6	246.5	201.9
FYH (P,S)	-43/-125	-45/-125	-48/-124	-57/-121
FYD	-654.9	-616.9	-561.0	-436.0

Comparison with Ref. 6 (Table VI) shows close agreement in roll angle (1.36°) for the run with CDSW=1.0 . But these



trial runs have been executed with arbitrary smaller drag coefficients because an increase in drag coefficient (e.g. CDSW=2.0 for sharp flat plate as in Ref. 3) would have enlarged the disagreement between simulated and experimental data. Also, from plot 29 for CDSW=1.28 and plot 31 for CDSW=1.16 it is seen that a smaller drag coefficient results in more damping in the roll response, in this case six versus nine cycles of distinguishable oscillations. Since the choice of CDSW=1.0 cannot be declared to be appropriate for the actual shape of the XR-3 sidewalls it will not be considered any further in this study. CDSW=1.16 generated a 4 % change (about 15 % is desired) toward the experimentally measured roll angle and its effect will be investigated together with the present cross-flow drag coefficient CDSW=1.28 in the studies to follow.

Shown below in Figure 5 is the dependence of steady state roll angle in turns generated by a 15 degrees rudder angle to port at 20 kn on the cross-flow drag coefficients used in the simulation runs (TABLE VIII).

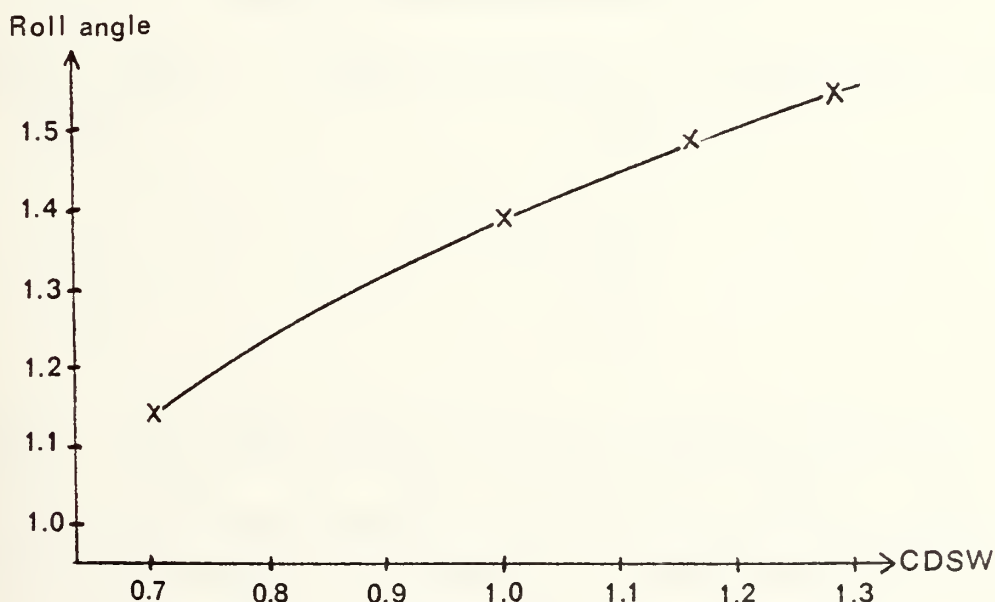


Figure 5 - S.S. ROLL ANGLE VERSUS CDSW





#### D. THRUST MAPPING

In turn maneuvers as they have been discussed in the preceding sections another important point to be considered is the change in thrust on both engines. Since the engines mounted on the XR-3 provide constant power for a given throttle setting, the actual thrust delivered during a turn maneuver may vary even though the throttle remains fixed. In all simulation runs shown in this thesis until now constant thrust has been used. In Ref. 6 experimentally measured reduction in thrust is given for turn maneuvers at 20 kn and various rudder angles. From this and Ref. 7 providing more detailed information the thrust-rudder dependence was as listed below.

TABLE IX  
Reduction in thrust for various rudder angles  
in turn maneuvers at 20 kn

Rudder angle (deg)	total reduction in thrust (Ref. 6) (%)
5	- 2.8
9	- 3.3
12	- 4.3

TABLE IX has been used for thrust mapping (Block 16 of the data input) in the simulation runs. Due to unavailability of more precise data it has been assumed that the total reduction in thrust is contributed from both engines in equal amounts. But this may not be quite true, since due to the craft's roll angle a difference in immersion depth for both engines could result in unequal



changes in thrust. TABLE X shows the steady state values of these simulations considering two cross-flow drag coefficients, deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls computed at the center of gravity as well as both lateral added mass coefficients  $C_h = 0.4$  (0.8).

TABLE X  
Steady state conditions using thrust mapping  
in 20 kn turns at various rudder angles

Rudder angle (deg)	Roll angle (deg)		Speed (kn)	
	simulation	Ref. 6	simulation	Ref. 6
CDSW=1.28				
5	0.30(0.25)	0.09	19.3(19.2)	19.8
9	0.71(0.61)	0.28	18.9(19.0)	19.5
12	0.99(0.89)	0.58	18.5(18.6)	19.2
CDSW=1.16				
5	0.28(0.23)	0.09	19.2(19.2)	19.8
9	0.67(0.57)	0.28	18.9(19.0)	19.5
12	0.94(0.84)	0.58	18.4(18.6)	19.2

Comparing the steady state roll angles obtained if thrust mapping is used with those listed in TABLE VI (no thrust mapping, deadrise force computation at the center of gravity), a change in roll angle by 6 to 14 % for  $C_h = 0.4$  and by 14 to 20 % for  $C_h = 0.8$  toward the measured angle can be observed. The steady state roll angles found in the simulation runs still differ from the roll angles given in Ref. 6 by a factor of about two and three but can be expected to be a little closer to these if proper thrust mapping, i.e. different maps for port and starboard engine, is used. By this also the steady state velocities which



differ by about 2.5 % can be expected to come in better agreement, i.e. to increase for smaller roll angles.

Regarding the roll angle time responses for simulation runs using both lateral added mass coefficients (0.4 and 0.8) and 12 degrees rudder angle the following characteristics have been found: the runs using thrust mapping (Table X, plot 33(35)) show almost the same transient behavior as do the runs without thrust mapping (Table VI, plot 21(23)) with about ten cycles of oscillation before the transients die out. But the runs using thrust mapping need quite a long time ( $t > 45$  sec) before they reach the steady state roll angle.

The effect of using a larger lateral added mass coefficient (0.8) can be observed in plot 35. Comparing this with plot 33, the roll angle response in plot 35 shows a smaller peak roll angle ( $1.25^\circ$  versus  $1.47^\circ$ ) and the transients have smaller amplitudes. But both die out after ten cycles. This effect has already been noted in Section III.B.4.

Investigating the effect of changing the coefficient  $C_{DSW}=1.28$  to 1.16 by comparison of the roll responses shown in plots 33 and 37 or 35 and 39, a significant damping effect as has been found previously in Section III.C can not be observed here.



## E. DEADRISE FORCE OF OUTWARD SIDEWALL

This part of the investigation on how to effect the roll behavior of the testcraft simulation is again concerned with the deadrise angle.

In the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program deadrise forces for both sidewalls are computed with the deadrise angle appropriately corrected by the roll angle for port and starboard sidewalls. The idea behind this, e.g. in a port turn, is to consider a pressure buildup (large  $F_{YH}(S)$ ) on the outboard side of the starboard sidewall and a reduction in pressure on the outboard side of the port sidewall (small  $F_{YH}(P)$ ). Thereby an upward vertical force  $F_{ZHDP}$  (with negative sign) is obtained for starboard side, while a downward vertical force (positive sign) is computed for port side. Both vertical forces are then added to the buoyancy force of their side. The forces obtained by this approach are shown in Figure 6.

In Ref. 4, however, a different philosophy in regarding the acting forces is presented. As discussed in Section III.B.2 an approximate check on the craft's roll stability can be made if the SES geometry and the vertical location of its center of gravity are known (Fig. 1). In a port turn the principal force effecting the roll behavior arises from the outboard side of the starboard sidewall (relative high pressure on the structure there due to wave buildup) while there is only a small force (due to small pressure change) on the inboard side of the port sidewall contributing a roll moment only if there exists a roll angle. Now both vertical forces are directed upward. This approach and the resulting forces are shown in Figure 7.





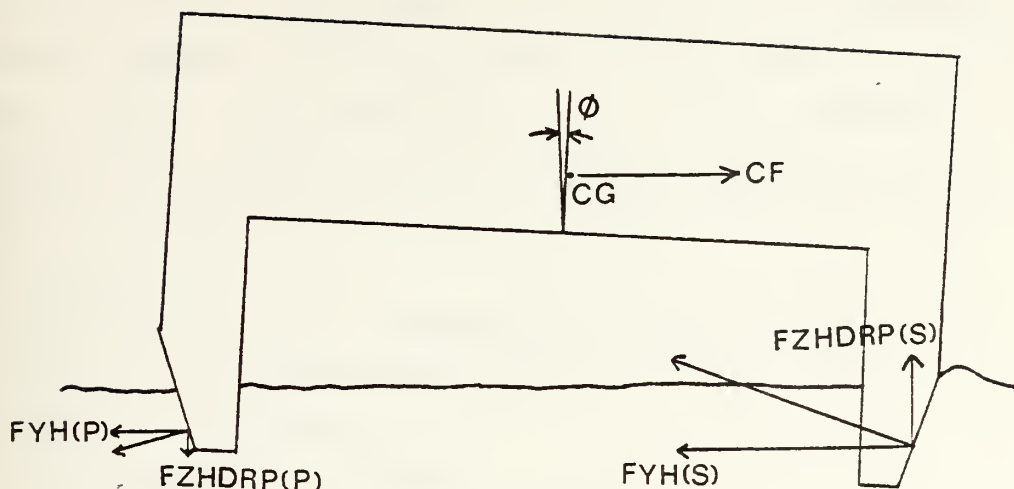


Figure 6 - ACTING DEADRISE FORCES (TWO SIDEWALLS)

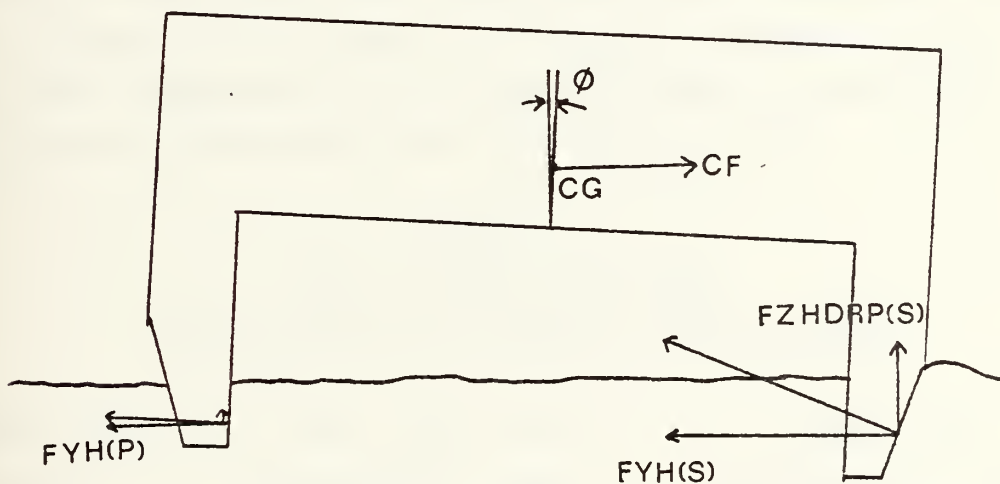


Figure 7 - ACTING DEADRISE FORCES (ONE SIDEWALL)

Note : Since the vertical force contributed by the inboard sidewall is rather small, as shown above, it can be neglected in the roll stability check (Sect. III.B.2).



To investigate the effect of this interpretation of the acting forces two statements controlling the computation of deadrise forces via the sign of the rudder angle RUDANG (port rudder is positive) and the sidewall under investigation (PM1=-1 for port side) have been added to the computation procedure for the vertical projected force :

```

DDRANG=0.0
IF (DS.GT.0.5833) DDRANG=(DS-0.5833)*0.0629
DRANG=1.021+DDRANG-PM1*PHI
CTNDR=COTAN (DRANG)
RUDSIG=SIGN (1.,RUDANG)
IF (RUDSIG.NE.PM1) CTNDR=PM1*TAN (PHI)
FZHOLD (J) =FZH (J)
FZHDRP (J) =PM1*FYH (J) *CTNDR*PROMO1
FZH (J) =FZH (J) +FZHDRP (J)

```

The steady state values for simulated turn maneuvers using thrust mapping and center of gravity deadrise angle are shown below considering two cross-flow drag coefficients and both lateral added mass coefficients  $C_h = 0.4$  (0.8).

TABLE XI  
Steady state conditions  
in 20 kn turns at various rudder angles

Rudder angle (deg)	Roll angle (deg)		Speed (kn)	
	simulation	Ref. 6	simulation	Ref. 6
CDSW=1.28				
5	0.43(0.52)	0.09	19.4(19.5)	19.8
9	0.90(1.00)	0.28	19.1(19.4)	19.5
12	1.22(1.34)	0.61	18.7(19.0)	19.2
CDSW=1.16				
5	0.41(0.51)	0.09	19.3(19.5)	19.8
9	0.87(0.98)	0.28	19.1(19.3)	19.5
12	1.17(1.30)	0.61	18.6(19.0)	19.2



Comparing the steady state values for simulated runs in tables X and XI , the effect of using only the outward sidewall for the deadrise force computation can be observed to give less favorable (little larger) steady state roll angles but more favorable (larger) steady state velocities. This is exactly what has been expected since, as shown in Figures 6 and 7, if deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls are used, the deadrise force from the port sidewall will reinforce the one from the starboard sidewall toward a less outward roll moment (Fig. 6) while applying the philosophy depicted in Fig. 7 the vertical force from the port sidewall counteracts the starboard deadrise force.

Regarding the roll angle responses shown in Appendix A for 12 degrees rudder angle with  $C_{DSW}=1.28$  (plots 41 and 43) and  $C_{DSW}=1.16$  (plots 45 and 47) and comparing these with the corresponding ones from the previous section (plot 33, 35 and 37, 39) the change in the vertical force computation considering the outward sidewall only is seen to result in about 8 versus 10 cycles of transient oscillations with less amplitude. Using  $C_h=0.8$  (plots 43 and 47) has a quite significant damping effect and makes the roll angle response more resemble a step, which is in accordance with the experience gained by Ref. 7. Also, comparing these plots with plots 35 and 39, the negative roll angle occurring at the moment when the rudder has been introduced does not show up any more.



## F. VERTICAL LOCATION OF CENTER OF GRAVITY

In Section III.B.2 it was discussed how to check for the testcraft's roll behavior in a turn provided the SES geometry and the location of the center of gravity are known. This section will be concerned with the effect of different vertical locations of the center of gravity on the simulated XR-3 roll behavior

From experimental measurement the location of the center of gravity of the XR-3 has been determined to be 10.05 ft forward of the transom and Leo and Boncal established the vertical location at 2.54 ft above the keel on the longitudinal center line of the craft. As modifications to the testcraft were introduced (e.g. engines and seals) the horizontal location of the center of gravity was again established experimentally. No such changes were made on the vertical location. In order to investigate the sensitivity of the steady state roll angle to vertical locations of the center of gravity, reductions in height (in accordance with the stability check geometry depicted in Figure 1) in increments of 0.1 ft were entered into the Loads and Motion Program.

Simulation runs with constant thrust and initial speed of 20 kn introducing a 15 degrees port rudder angle, deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls computed at the center of gravity, the sidewall drag coefficient  $CDSW=1.28$  and the lateral added mass coefficient being 0.4 were executed and the results are shown in Table XII. From the listed data it follows that with a lower vertical location of the center of gravity a tendency toward an inward roll angle (here actually a smaller outward roll





angle) can be achieved. As shown, a decrease in vertical distance by 0.1 ft resulted in about 0.1 degree decrease for both peak and steady state roll angle (almost linearly related). From the corresponding plots as indicated in Table XII a roll damping effect due to the relocation of the center of gravity can hardly be recognized. The number of cycles of transient oscillations and the steady state speed were about the same for all runs listed in Table XII.

TABLE XII  
Roll conditions in 20 kn turn with constant thrust  
and 15 degrees port rudder angle

	vertical location of CG				experimental
	2.54	2.44	2.34	2.24	testcraft data
steady state					
roll angle	1.55	1.43	1.32	1.22	1.36
peak					
roll angle	1.67	1.53	1.46	1.35	
peak					
roll rate	2.13	2.07	1.98	1.91	
cycles of					
transients	8	8	8	8	
refer to					
plots	13-14	49-50	51-52	53-54	
steady state					
speed	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.3	18.7

Table XIII shows the effect of changing the vertical location of the center of gravity for simulation runs at 20 kn with 12 degrees port rudder angle and thrust mapping applied, deadrise force computation for both sidewalls at the center of gravity and the coefficients being 0.4 for the lateral added mass and CDSW=1.28 for the sidewall drag. These conditions were similar to those used in Table X.



From Table XIII the effect of reducing the vertical location of the center of gravity in 0.1 ft increments over a reasonable range can be observed to also result in linear reductions in maximum and steady state roll angle for the case if thrust mapping is used. Nonlinear reductions appear for the peak roll rate. The number of cycles during the transient period (ten) is again not effected by the vertical relocation of the center of gravity. Regarding the corresponding plots a very slight damping effect can be observed for reduced vertical locations. The results given in Table XIII are graphically represented in Figure 8 .

TABLE XIII  
Roll conditions in 20 kn turn with thrust mapping  
and 12 degrees port rudder angle

	vertical location of CG				experimental
	2.54	2.44	2.34	2.24	testcraft data
steady state					
roll angle	0.99	0.91	0.84	0.77	0.58
peak					
roll angle	1.47	1.36	1.25	1.16	
peak					
roll rate	2.14	1.92	1.74	1.58	
cycles of					
transients	10	10	10	10	
refer to					
plots	33-34	55-56	57-58	59-60	
steady state					
speed	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.4	19.2



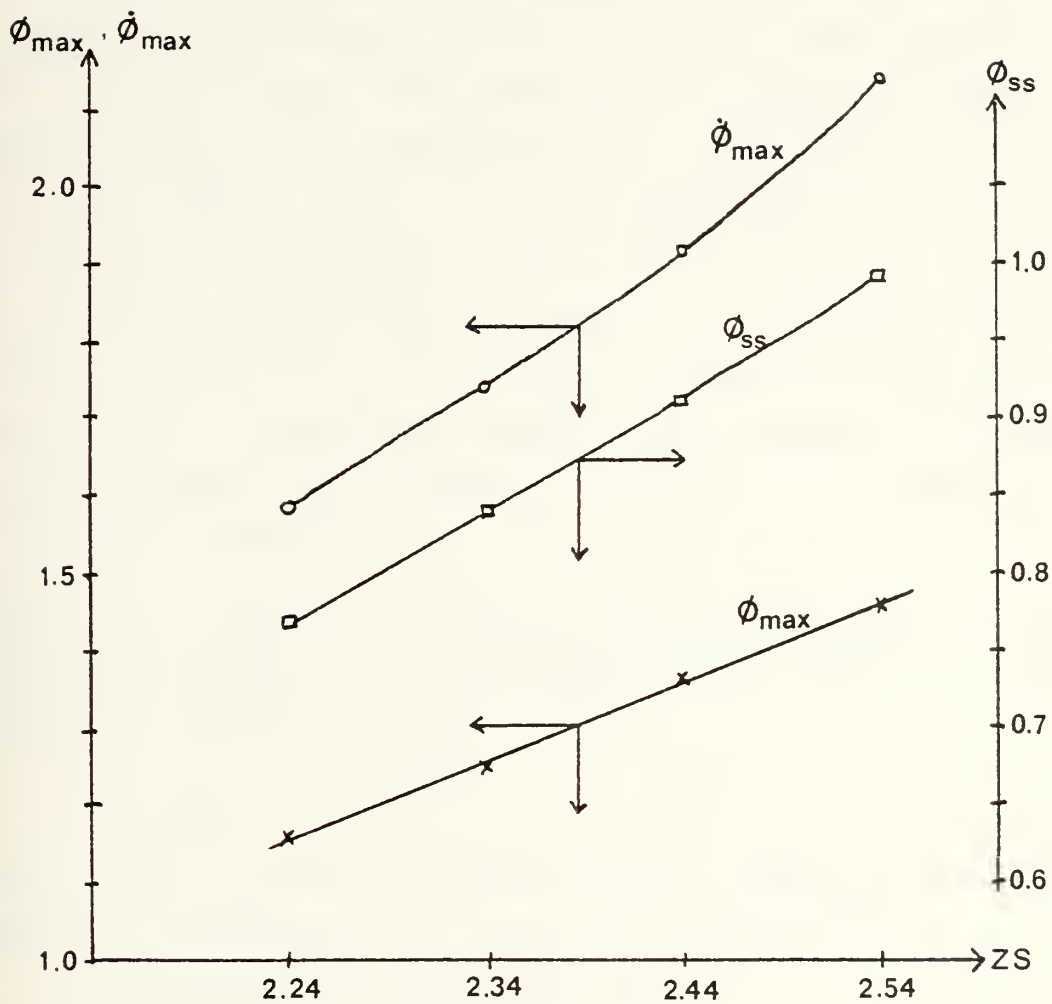


Figure 8 - ROLL CONDITIONS VERSUS  
VERTICAL LOCATION OF CENTER OF GRAVITY (TABLE XIII)



## G. ROLL DAMPING DUE TO VERTICAL WAVE GENERATION

One part of subroutine SIDEWALL is concerned with the roll damping effect which is due to vertical wave generation during a roll motion. The computation of the roll damping term was developed by Oceanics Inc. and added to the program by Menzel [Ref. 2]. The principles used in the development of this addition were not provided by Oceanics Inc., however, the apparent idea is to reduce the computed roll moment FK by some value which is dependent on the craft's roll rate and its draft, thereby on the vertical added mass A33. During the study of the effect of these additional terms a discrepancy was noted in the dimensions used in the calculations.

The roll moment FK is calculated by the equation given in SDWL1950 and considering the expressions leading to this statement it is found that

$$\text{dim [FK]} = \text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}$$

which is the correct dimension for a moment vector. Now considering the dimension of the roll damping term

$$\text{dim [PRCMO2*YSW*YSW*BC2*P/PI]}$$

which is subtracted from FK (SDWL2200) it is found

PRCMO2 and PI are dimensionless

$$\text{dim [YSW]} = \text{ft}$$

$$\text{dim [P]} = \text{rad/sec}$$

$$\text{dim [BC2]} = \text{dim [AC2]}$$

$$= \text{dim [FC2} \cdot \text{length]}$$

$$= \text{dim [F2} \cdot \cos(x) \cdot \text{length]}$$

$$= \text{dim [A33} \cdot \text{length]}$$





$$= \text{dim} [\text{RHO} * \text{B} * \text{B} * \text{length}]$$

$$= (\text{lb} \cdot \text{sec}^2 / \text{ft}^4) \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot$$

So for the roll damping term

$$\text{dim} [\text{YSW} * \text{YSW} * \text{P} * \text{BC2}]$$

$$= \text{ft}^2 \cdot (\text{rad}/\text{sec}) \cdot (\text{lb} \cdot \text{sec}^2 / \text{ft}^4) \cdot \text{ft}^3$$

$$= \text{lb} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{sec}$$

which is not the correct dimension for a moment expression. Assuming that only the given terms may be involved in the roll damping calculation, it is possible to come up with the proper dimension if the roll rate P were squared but keeping its sign, thus getting

$$\text{roll damping term} = \text{PROMO2} * \text{YSW} * \text{YSW} * \text{BC2} * \text{P} * \text{ABS}(\text{P}) / \text{PI} \cdot$$

Also the vertical added mass should be associated with some 'velocity squared' - expression which is absent in the original version of this part of the program but could be generated by squaring the roll rate P. The effect of the modified expression will be an increase in the damping effect for roll rates  $\text{P} > 1.0$  which exist only in the initial phase of the turn maneuver (maximum roll rate in all simulation runs was about 2.0) . But for most of the run length P is less than unity and the supposed modification will decrease the damping effect especially when approaching steady state ( $\text{P} = 0.0$ ) .

The PROMO2 - term provides a means to arbitrarily set a roll damping factor which, as stated in Reference 2, has been found from experiments to be 16.0 . Until now  $\text{PROMO2} = 1.0$  has been used in this thesis work. So the effect of changing it to the experimental value is investigated next. In the runs to be discussed turn maneuvers at 20 kn with a 12 degrees port rudder angle have been simulated with deadrise forces being computed at the center of gravity, using the experimental damping factor  $\text{PROMO2} = 16.0$  and the



coefficients  $C_{DSW}=1.28$  for the sidewall drag and  $C_h=0.4$  for the lateral added mass.

1. Thrust is held constant with deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls

Comparing the obtained plots 61-62 with plots 21-22 ( $PROMO2=1.0$ ) only a slight damping effect on roll angle response can be observed (peak roll angle  $1.45^\circ$  versus  $1.47^\circ$ ), but the number of transient oscillations decreases from eleven to nine. The peak roll rate decreased from 2.14 to 2.10 for  $PROMO2=16.0$  and the damping effect is more pronounced in the roll rate time history.

2. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls

Comparing the plots 63-64 with the corresponding ones (33-34) for  $PROMO2=1.0$ , again only a slight damping effect can be noticed. The peak roll angle is again reduced from  $1.47^\circ$  to  $1.45^\circ$  and the number of cycles of transient oscillations is unaffected.

If the damping term is changed to include the  $P*ABS(P)$  expression (plots 65-66) there result eleven versus nine cycles of transient oscillations with little higher amplitudes (peak roll angle is again  $1.47^\circ$  as it was for  $PROMO2=1.0$ ). The roll rate time history also shows little larger amplitudes (peak roll rate is 2.14 versus 2.10).

3. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only and lateral added mass coefficient  $C_h=0.8$

Comparing these plots (67-68) for  $PROMO2=16.0$  with plots 43-44 where  $PROMO2=1.0$  again only a slight damping effect in roll angle response can be noticed with the number of



transient oscillations being uneffected. Using the  $P*ABS(P)$  term the slight damping effect shown in plot 67 is cancelled as shown in plot 69.

The above observations show that the experimentally determined roll damping factor  $PROMO2=16.0$  has only a negligible damping effect. Considering the roll damping term again as it was added to the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program in 1974, there was a  $1/PI$  - factor which actually cancelled the  $PI$  - factor contained in the former expression for the vertical added mass  $A33S$  (Section III.A). Since the  $PI$  - factor already has been eliminated by correcting the  $A33S$  - expression, there is no further need to cancel it in the damping term by the  $1/PI$  - term which therefore also could be eliminated. This change is expected to cause an increase in sidewall roll damping by a factor of  $PI$  and has been investigated by an additional run.

4. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only, roll damping term being

$$16.0*YSW*YSW*BC2*P$$

and lateral added mass coefficient  $C_h = 0.8$

From plots 71-72 again only a slight damping effect versus plots 67-68 can be noticed.

The investigation described in this section shows that the roll damping due to vertical wave generation as included in subroutine  $SIDEWALL$  is not very effective even if the factor  $PROMO2$  in the damping term is increased from 16.0 to 50.0. There also is a lack in matching dimensions (statement  $SDWL2200$ ).



#### IV. PROPULSION AND RUDDER SUBROUTINES

In all simulation runs executed during this study the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program as given in Ref. 2 has been used except for the modifications mentioned in this work. This simulation program contains Forbes' version [Ref. 9] of 'SUBROUTINE PROP' which included some revisions of the original version given by Leo and Boncal [Ref. 8]. Since in TABLE VII (Section III.B.4) the roll moment contributed by the propulsion system (FKP) is rather small (0.1 to 0.2) an additional run using Leo and Boncal's version has been executed under the conditions as stated for TABLE VII (center of gravity deadrise angle). The steady state values are shown below (in parantheses are the values obtained using Forbes' version) :

pitch angle	0.44(0.45)	draft	5.73( 5.81)
roll angle	1.67(1.53)	speed	19.39(19.37)
FYSW	-909.4(-821.9)	FYRUD	- 54.7( 32.7)
FYAED	- 21.3(- 20.0)	R*V*AM	888.4( 809.2)
FYP	97.0( 0.0)		
FKBS	-348.0(-336.4)	FKSS	- 3.0(- 2.7)
FKSW	269.9( 212.1)	FKRUD	150.3(- 89.9)
FKAED	- 63.5(- 56.0)	FKP	-305.2( 0.14)
ABPB*PHI*Z	299.5( 273.5)		
FYD	-729.2(-651.4)	FYH (P/S)	-43/-137(-45/-126)





Regarding these values drastic differences are found for FYP and FYRUD as well as for FKP and FKRUD, though the steady state values for pitch and roll angle, draft and speed are close to those obtained using Forbes' version. The pitch and roll angle responses are given in plots 25-28. Comparing these with the corresponding ones using Forbes' version (plots 13-16) it is seen that Leo and Boncal's version generates more oscillatory roll and pitch angle responses. Therefore a review of subroutine PROP especially the computation of the respective forces and moments has been carried out and are discussed below.

The review resulted in force and moment equations which are identical to those given by Leo and Boncal [Ref. 8]. Another point that supports the supposition to use this version of subroutine PROP is the fact that it provides a reasonable roll moment due to the propulsion system (Forbes' version provides almost zero roll moment). In order to test the effect of changing subroutine PROP to its original form, simulation runs 1. and 2. from the preceding section have been repeated and their time histories for the roll behavior are shown in plots 73-74 and 75-76, respectively. Comparing these with the corresponding ones using Forbes' version of subroutine PROP, plots 61-62 and 63-64, it is observed that the steady state and peak roll angles are larger by about 7 % and the number of transient oscillations is unaffected by this change.

Next a review of subroutine RUDDER has been carried out in order to investigate the cause of the change in sign for FYRUD and FKRUD depending on the propulsion subroutine used (Forbes' or Leo and Boncal's version) although identical RUDDER-subroutines have been used in both cases. The important equations to be considered are :



```

DSR=Z+ZS-XR*THETA
ENDFAC=1. + DSR/(DSR+RSPAN)
VH=V + XR*R - ZR*P
EFFANG=RUDANG - ENDFAC*VH/U
FY=RHO*U*U*RAREA*ENDFAC*RCLB*EFFANG
.
FK= -ZR*FY

```

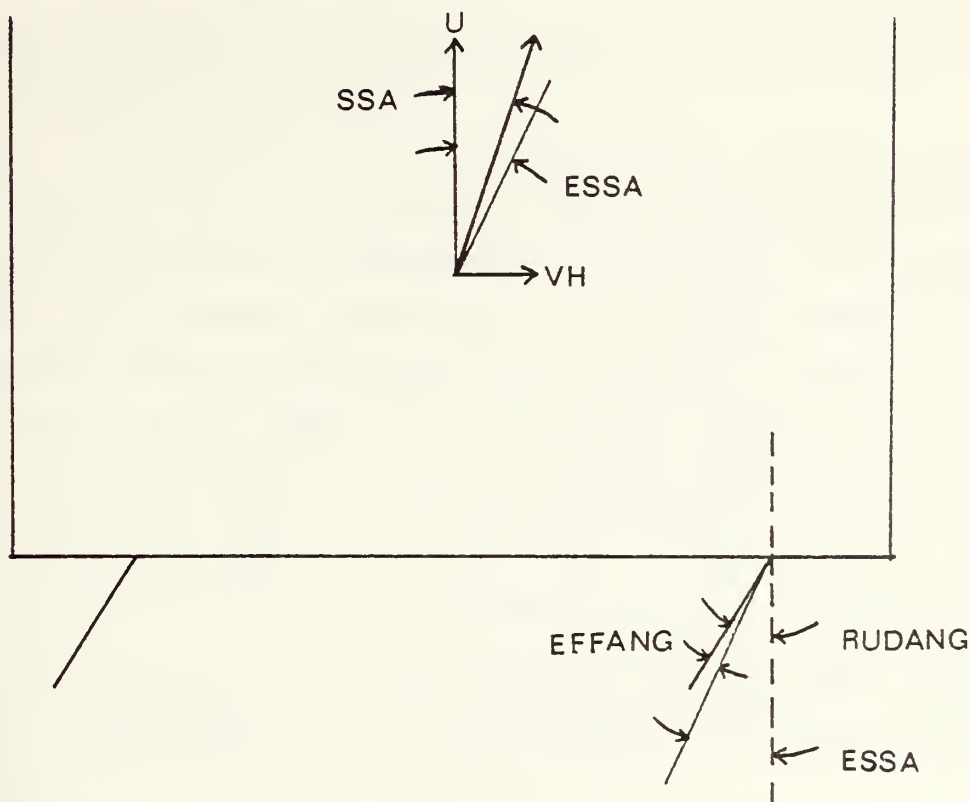
The above equations compute

- draft at the rudder location
- endfactor depending on the rudder length below the craft's keel
- sideslip velocity
- effective rudder angle depending on the craft's forward and sideslip velocities
- lateral force depending on rudder area and effective rudder angle
- roll moment due to rudder .

The sign of the roll moment FK is dependent on the sign of the lateral force FY which depends on the sign of the effective rudder angle EFFANG. This in turn depends of course on the introduced rudder angle, but the magnitude of the second term of this equation (sideslip angle) is responsible for the actual sign of EFFANG. VH/U represents the tangent of the sideslip angle which - applying small angle approximation - is subtracted from the introduced rudder angle (see Figure 9). Since ENDFAC=1.73 and U was the same for both runs, a difference in VH which was larger in Leo and Boncal's version by about 50 % caused the negative sign (versus a positive sign using Forbes' version) for the effective rudder angle EFFANG and thereby FY. So the only way to introduce a change toward an inward roll behavior here (FKRUD was positive) is to first check the input value for RSPAN and second to eventually modify the craft's engines to have larger immersion into the water.



With regard to the first item, if RSPAN would increase, ENDFAC would decrease as would the magnitudes of EFFANG (negative), FY (negative) and FK (positive).



$SSA = VH/U$	sideslip angle
$ESSA = ENDFAC * VH/U$	effective sideslip angle
$RUDANG$	rudder angle
$EFFANG$	effective rudder angle

Figure 9 - EFFECTIVE RUDDER ANGLE IN A TURN MANEUVER

Considering next the fact that the engines of the XR-3 had been replaced in 1976 a recent measurement of the rudder and propeller location yielded the following data (original input values shown in parantheses) :

$XPO = -1.50$  ( -1.275 )  
 $ZPO = -1.333$  ( -0.604 )  
 $XRO = -1.083$  ( -1.125 )  
 $RSPAN = 1.333$  ( 1.21 )  
 $RAREA = 1.42$  ( 0.68 )



Two of the runs discussed in the preceding section have been repeated using the original roll damping term and the new propulsion and rudder input parameters.

1. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls with  $C_h = 0.4$ .

Comparing plots 77-78 with the corresponding ones for the former rudder and propulsion parameters (plots 63-64) the expected effect due to a decrease in FKRUD can be observed resulting in smaller peak roll angle ( $1.34^\circ$  versus  $1.45^\circ$ ) and a significantly decreased steady state roll angle ( $0.65^\circ$  versus  $0.99^\circ$  at  $t=50$  sec). The transient period of the roll angle response in plot 77 shows the same number of transient oscillations as plot 63 but the response did not reach steady state even after 45 sec. The steady state roll angle could be estimated to be about 0.3 to 0.4 degrees.

2. Same conditions as in the previous run but with deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only and  $C_h = 0.8$ .

Regarding plots 79-80 versus plots 71-72 a similar effect as mentioned before is observed. Now the roll angle response shows a more oscillatory transient period. The peak roll angle reduced from 1.46 to 1.36 degrees while the roll angle at  $t=50$  sec changed from 1.34 to 0.97 degrees. For this run the steady state roll angle could be estimated to be about 0.8 degrees since the roll angle response again did not reach steady state for the run using the recently determined rudder and propulsion parameters. The initial small negative roll angle which appeared in the previous run (plot 77) at the moment when the rudder motion is introduced, does not show up any more. The overall roll response shown in plot 79 does not fall off as steeply (compared to plot 77) if, in a turn maneuver, deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only is considered.





From these runs it is obvious that the rudder and propulsion parameters of the new engines result in a more favorable XR-3 roll behavior with a significantly less steady state outward roll angle. At the time of this sensitivity study Reference 7 pointed out that there actually is no roll angle indicated by the measuring devices in a port turn at 20 knots and 12 or 15 degrees rudder angle. Keeping the device sensitivity of  $\pm 0.5$  degrees in mind, it can be concluded that the steady state roll angle provided by the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program including the before mentioned program modifications by the author, is quite well in agreement with the actual craft data. Further efforts should be undertaken to obtain a better damping effect during the transient period.

Remark :

Although the new engines extend about 0.5 ft deeper into the water than the old engines, the new input value for RSPAN is close to the former value. In Reference 1 the denominator of the second term in the equation for ENDFAC is defined to be the distance from the water surface to the bottom tip of the rudder. The equation for ENDFAC used in the present program accounts for changes in draft DSR in both the numerator and the denominator. The RSPAN-term should then be defined to be the distance from the craft's keel to the bottom tip of the rudder. The author suspects that formerly there has been chosen too large a value for RSPAN in the case of the old engines (RSPAN=1.21 ft, probably from water surface to bottom tip of the rudder). Since the bottom tip of the rudder and the center of the propeller were located at almost the same distance from the craft's keel the magnitudes of ZPO and RSPAN should be about the same which is not true for the former chosen values. From these observations the author concludes that until now a too optimistic roll behavior resulted due to a too large value for RSPAN.



## V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The preceding sections of this chapter reflect the results of an investigation on how the XR-3 roll behavior in turn maneuvers at 20 kn simulated with the Loads and Motions Program is affected by certain changes in parameters and forces. The results of this sensitivity study are summarized as follows :

### \* Added mass effect

A reformulation of the vertical added mass computation which reduced the  $A_{33s}$ -value by a factor of  $1/\pi$  had only a little effect in changing steady state draft, pitch angle and required thrust for constant speed in straight runs. In turn maneuvers this change resulted in less damped responses for pitch and roll angle and affected the steady state values for pitch angle by +8.3 % , roll angle by -1.0 % and draft by +1.4 % . Considering the roll behavior, the effect of reducing the  $A_{33s}$ -value by a factor of  $1/\pi$  in the vertical added mass computation was negligible.

A change in the lateral added mass coefficient  $C_h = 0.4$  to 0.8 had the effect of reducing the amplitudes of the transient oscillations and the steady state roll angle by 0.1 degree toward the experimentally measured value. Since in a turn maneuver with 15 degrees rudder angle an unstable craft behavior showed up which had not been experienced in practice, the value of  $C_h = 0.8$  is not realistic if deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls are considered. If deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only



is used in the simulation program the increase in lateral added mass coefficient causes an increase in the steady state roll angle by about 0.1 degree. But since now the roll angle response is quite significantly damped and resembles a step as it does in practice, the choice of the larger coefficient (0.8) seems to be appropriate for the case of the deadrise force contributed from the outward sidewall only.

#### \* Deadrise angle effect

The deadrise angles over the length of the curved XR-3 sidewalls are not uniform. Changing the deadrise angle which is used in the deadrise force computation from the transom ( $78.8^\circ$ ) to the center of gravity ( $58.5^\circ$ ) resulted in more damped responses for pitch and roll motion in turn maneuvers. For all chosen rudder angles generating port turns at 20 kn the steady state roll angle changed favorably by 23 to 38 % toward the corresponding roll angle measured experimentally and documented in Ref. 6.

#### \* Cross-flow drag coefficient

Changing the cross-flow drag coefficient ( $C_{DSW}=1.28$  for a long flat plate) to lower values, e.g.  $C_{DSW}=1.00$ , the testcraft's simulated roll behavior could be forced to match the measured steady state values. But since this coefficient has been chosen arbitrarily and cannot be declared to be appropriate for the actual XR-3 sidewalls ( $C_{DSW}=1.0$  means that there is no effective drag coefficient) this  $C_{DSW}$ -value has not been considered any longer. Another suggested cross-flow drag coefficient  $C_{DSW}=1.16$  [Ref. 3] resulted in about 5 % reduction in steady state roll angle and a shorter transient period (about 20 %) with smaller amplitudes of oscillation than did the runs using  $C_{DSW}=1.28$ .



#### \* Thrust mapping

Performing thrust mapping in the simulation runs using the data provided in Ref. 6 and assuming that both engines lose equal amounts of thrust in turn maneuvers, the simulated steady state roll angles could be shown to agree better with the measured angles by about another 10 % but the roll angle response did not quite reach steady state even after 45 seconds.

#### \* Deadrise force from outward sidewall only

The simulation runs executed with the deadrise force computed for the outward sidewall only and thrust mapping as done before, showed less agreement for both  $C_h = 0.4$  (0.8) with the corresponding measured steady state roll angles than did the runs considering deadrise forces from both sidewalls. But for  $C_h = 0.8$  the roll angle response was significantly damped and looked more like a step, as was experienced in practice.

#### \* Vertical location of the center of gravity

The given value for the vertical location of the center of gravity (2.54 ft above the keel) might not be quite correct due to the difficulties in experimentally determining it. The significant effect of the vertical center of gravity location on the XR-3 roll behavior is obvious from Figures 1 and 8 and the discussion in Section III.F. Since it controls exceedingly the XR-3 roll behavior it is important that future investigators obtain an accurate measurement of the C.G. location before taking testcraft data.





#### \* Subroutine PROP

A review of the propulsion subroutine revealed that the force and moment calculations as given by Leo and Boncal (Ref. 8) should be used instead of the version stated by Forbes (Ref. 9). This change results in a 7 % larger outward steady state roll angle but it provides a reasonable roll moment due to the propulsion system.

#### \* Roll damping due to vertical wave generation

The roll damping calculation included in subroutine SIDEWALL has only a negligible effect on the craft's net roll behavior over the range of the damping factor  $1.0 < \text{PROMO2} < 50.0$ . Since there also is a discrepancy in the dimension of the roll damping term the source of this part of the program should be investigated.

#### \* Suggested areas for further investigation

During the studies undertaken with the XR-3 Loads and Motion Program the author found the following points either in the input data from the testcraft or in the program that require further investigation :

##### ■ Rudder/thrust angle

As learned from Ref. 7 the rudder/thrust motion is directly introduced to the port engine while the starboard engine follows this via a metal bar connecting both engines. The starboard rudder and thrust vector may be off by 2 or 3 degrees to either side, depending on the direction of the rudder/thrust action. Thereby the roll behavior will certainly be effected. Since rudder/thrust mapping is available in the Loads and Motion Program, it is important that accurate data be collected for each engine during a test run.



- XR-3 weight

During each test run there is a possibility that the weight is not exact since, as learned from Ref. 7, the testcraft takes on water in the seals and thereby its weight increases causing larger draft which also effects the roll behavior. This additional weight can be substantial and attempts should be made to measure or estimate the additional weight to be used in the Loads and Motion Program.

- Cross-flow drag coefficient

Further efforts should be undertaken to establish the proper value of the cross-flow drag coefficient since  $CDSW=1.28$  might not be quite appropriate for the actual shape of the XR-3 sidewalls.

- Sideslip velocity

Those parts of the Loads and Motions Program where terms contributing to the lateral velocity  $V$  are computed should be reviewed since a large value of  $V$  may result in a change in the effective rudder angle from positive to negative.

In this sensitivity study it has been shown that the most significant effect on the simulated XR-3 roll behavior are contributed by

- \* deadrise angle

- \* vertical location of the center of gravity

- \* rudder and propeller location .

Less significant effects are contributed by

- \* thrust mapping

- \* cross-flow drag coefficient .



For further studies concerned with the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program for improved roll behavior representation it is recommended to use

- the reformulated equation for the vertical added mass  $A_{33}$
- deadrise angle at the center of gravity location
- deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only
- subroutine PROP as given by Leo and Boncal and in Appendix C of this thesis
- thrust and rudder mapping.



## APPENDIX A

### PLOTS

In the table given below are listed all plots with the respective parameters used in the corresponding simulation run. The table contains the following abbreviations :

COEF	coefficient	CG	center of gravity
CDSW	sidewall drag	$C_h$	lateral added mass coef.
ch4	chapter IV		
DRANG	deadrise angle	DF16	PROMO2=16.0
PA	pitch angle	PR	pitch rate
RA	roll angle	RR	roll rate
REFTAB	refer to table	RUDANG	rudder angle
TR	Transom		
L-B	Leo and Boncal's version of subroutine 'PROP' used		
P* P	or P*PI P replaced by ... in SDWL2200 (Section III.G)		
ZS-0.1	vertical location of CG is 2.54 - 0.1 (ft)		

PLOT NO	REF TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF $C_h$	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
1	1	RA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	} no PBAR
2	1	PA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
3	1	RA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	} with PBAR
4	1	PA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
5	4	RA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	} old A33s
6	4	PR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
7	4	PA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
8	4	PR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	





PLCT NO	REF TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF $C_h$	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
9	4,6	RA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
10	4,6	RR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
11	4,6	PA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
12	4,6	PR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
13	6	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
14	6	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
15	6	PA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
16	6	PR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
17	6	RA	15	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
18	6	RR	15	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
19	6	RA	12	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
20	6	RR	12	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
21	6	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
22	6	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
23	6	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
24	6	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
25	ch4	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
26	ch4	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
27	ch4	PA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
28	ch4	PR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
29	8	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
30	8	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
31	8	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.16	no	both	
32	8	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.16	no	both	
33	10	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	
34	10	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	
35	10	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	both	
36	10	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	both	
37	10	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	both	
38	10	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	both	
39	10	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	both	
40	10	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	both	

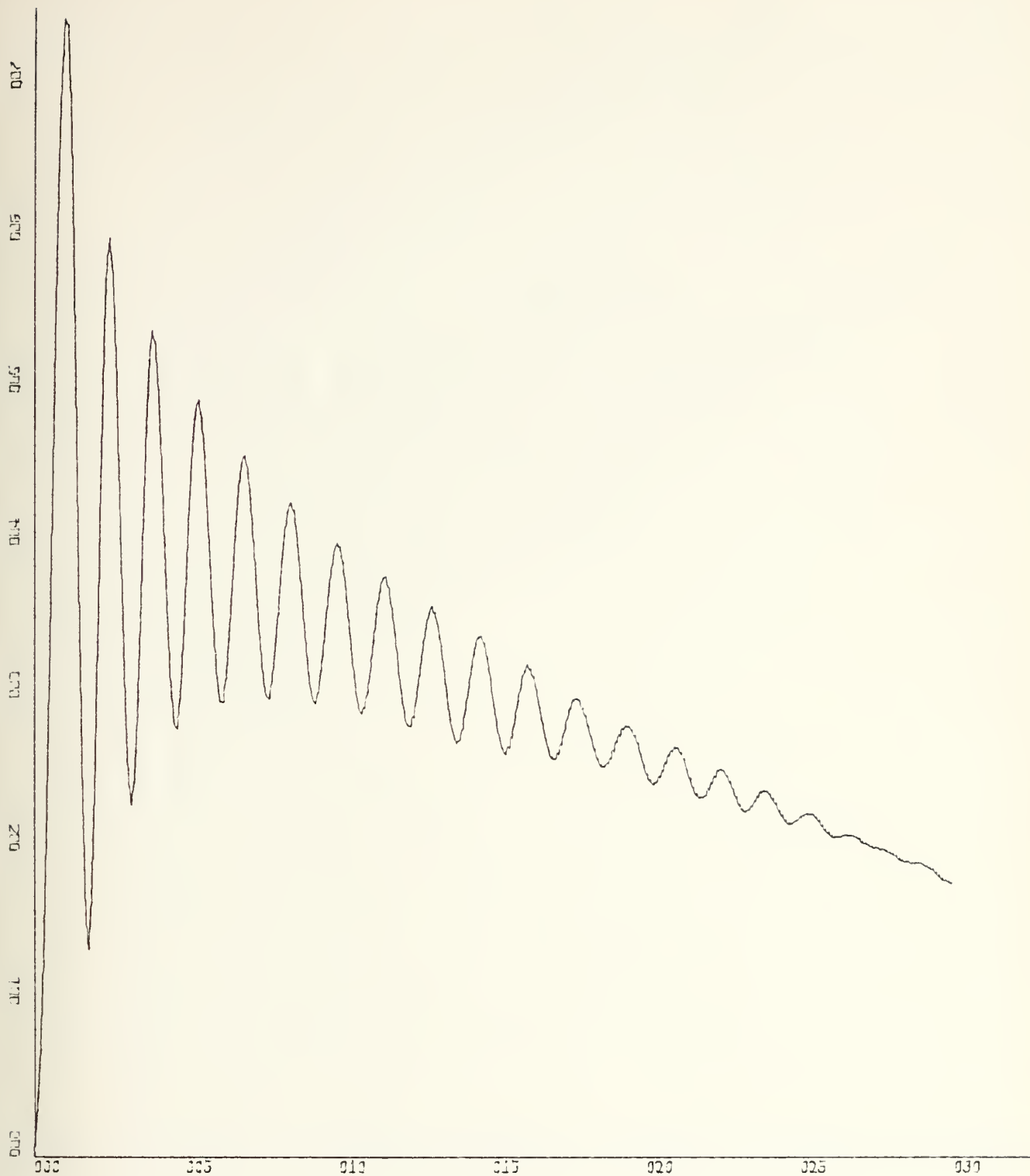


PLOT NO	REF TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF $C_h$	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
41	11	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	one	
42	11	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	one	
43	11	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	
44	11	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	
45	11	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	one	
46	11	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	one	
47	11	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	one	
48	11	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	one	
49	12	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.1
50	12	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.1
51	12	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.2
52	12	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.2
53	12	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.3
54	12	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.3
55	13	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.1
56	13	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.1
57	13	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.2
58	13	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.2
59	13	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.3
60	13	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.3
61	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	DF16
62	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	DF16
63	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	DF16
64	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	DF16
65	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	} DF16 } P* PI
66	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	
67	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	DF16
68	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	DF16
69	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	} DF16 } P* PI
70	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	
71	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	} DF16 } P*PI
72	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	



PLOT NO	REF TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF $C_h$	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
73	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	} DF16 } I-B
74	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
75	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	} DF16 } L-B
76	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	
77	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	} DF16 } P*PI
78	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	
79	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	} new } Rud
80	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	





PLOT 1 IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

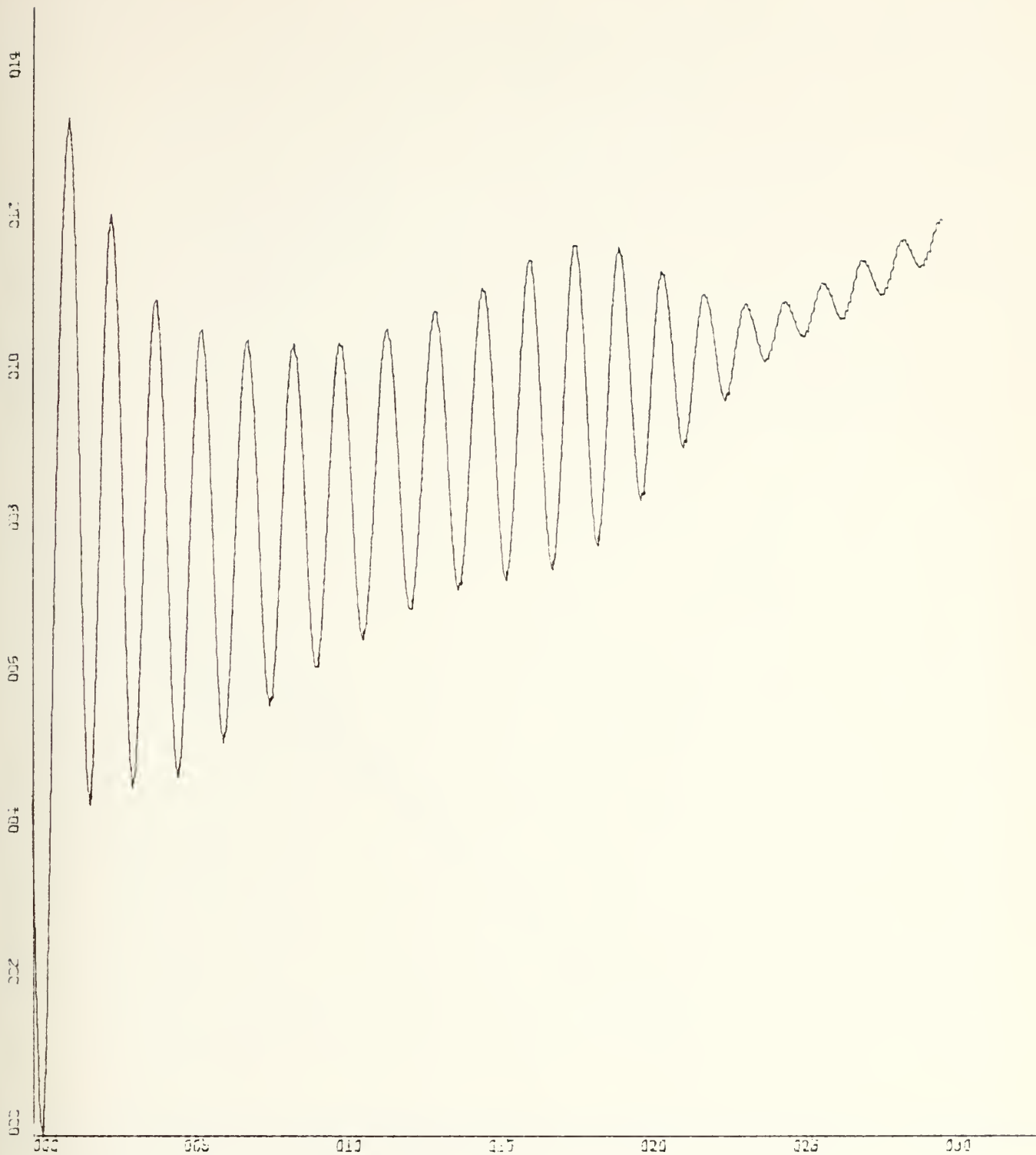
Y-SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 1

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

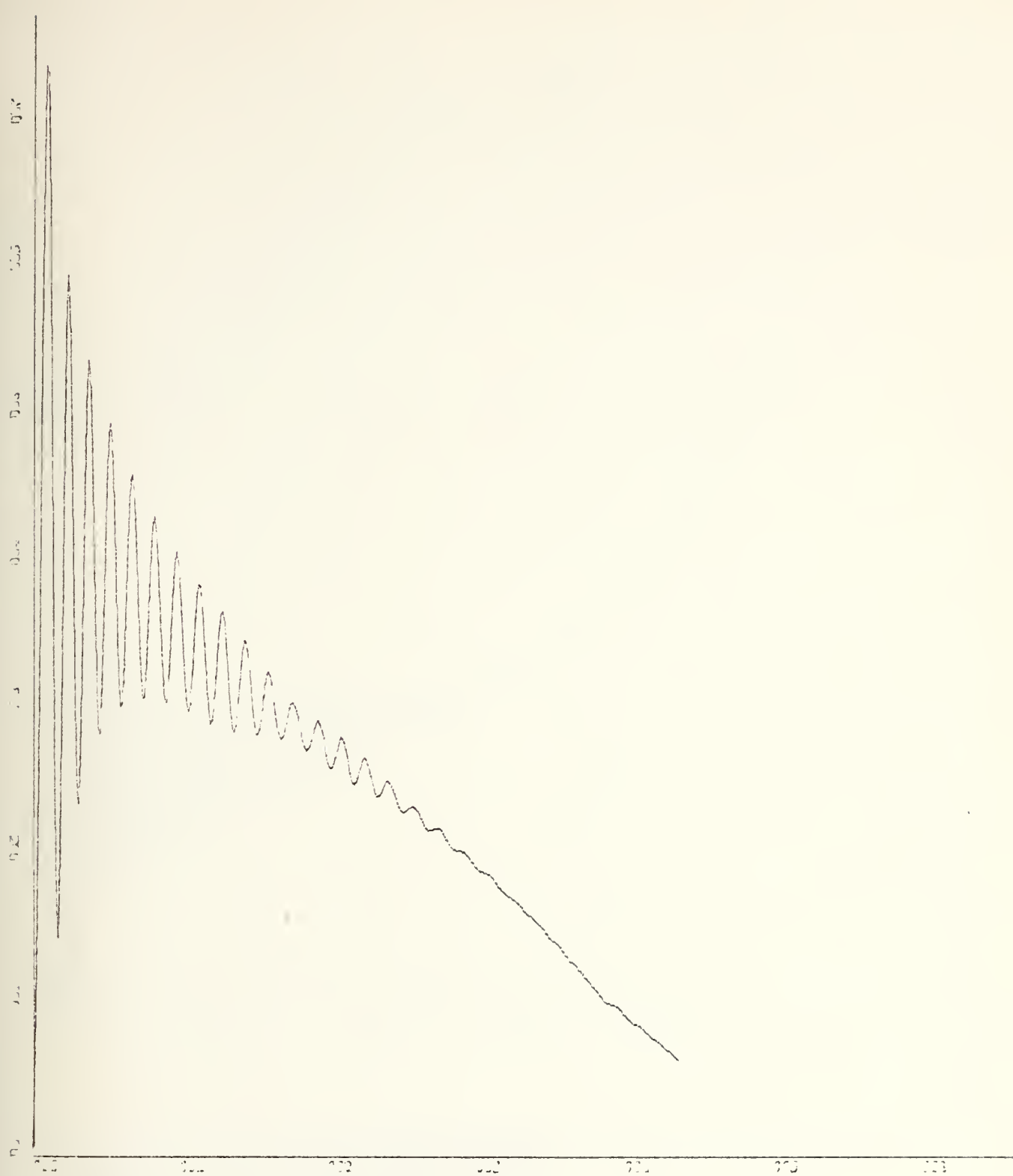
X-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

~~Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.~~

PLOT 2

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





PLOT 3 ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

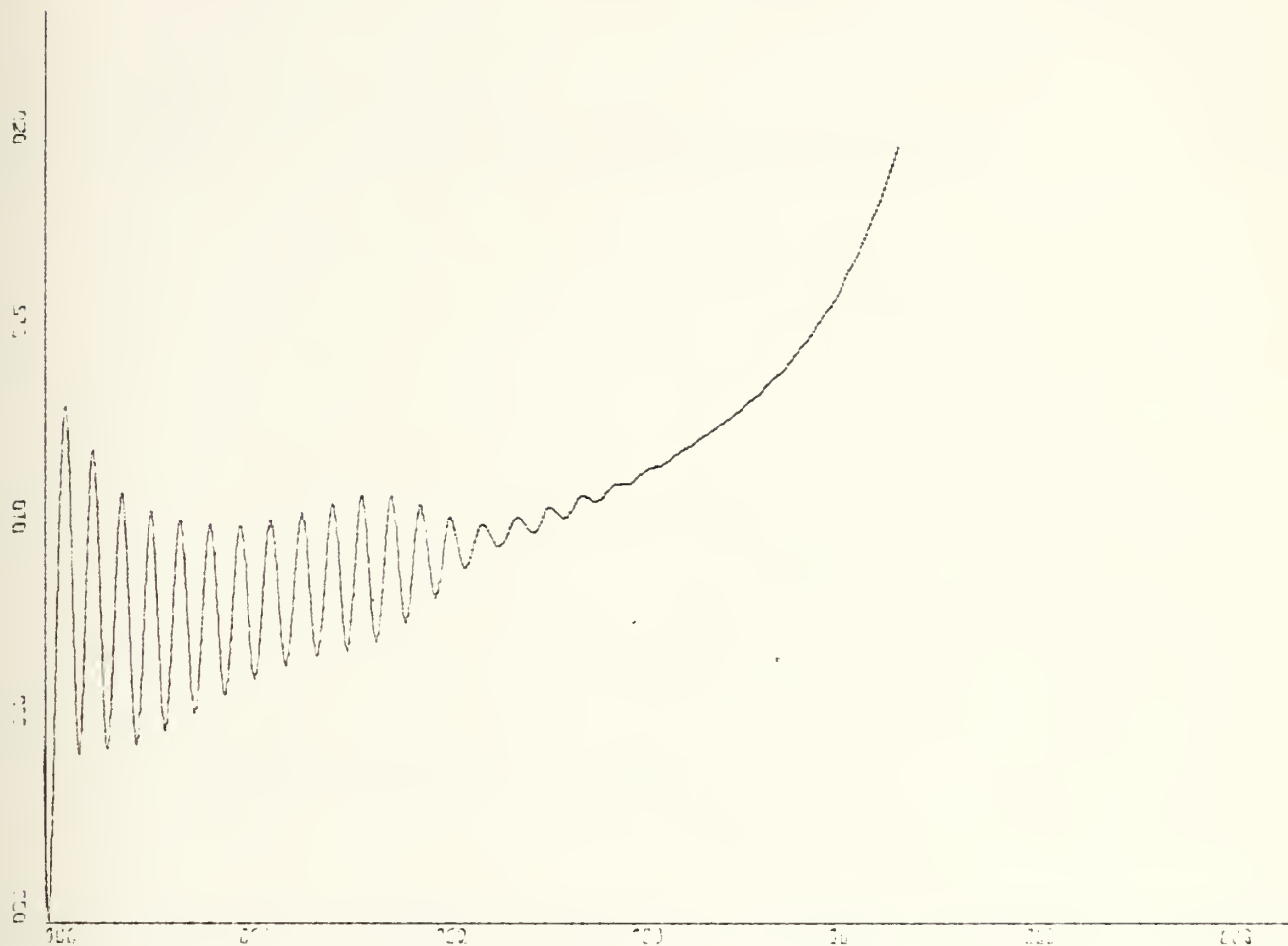
K-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

T-SCALE: 1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 3

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

~~Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.~~

RGROB3 - TURN 20 KN.

NO RD

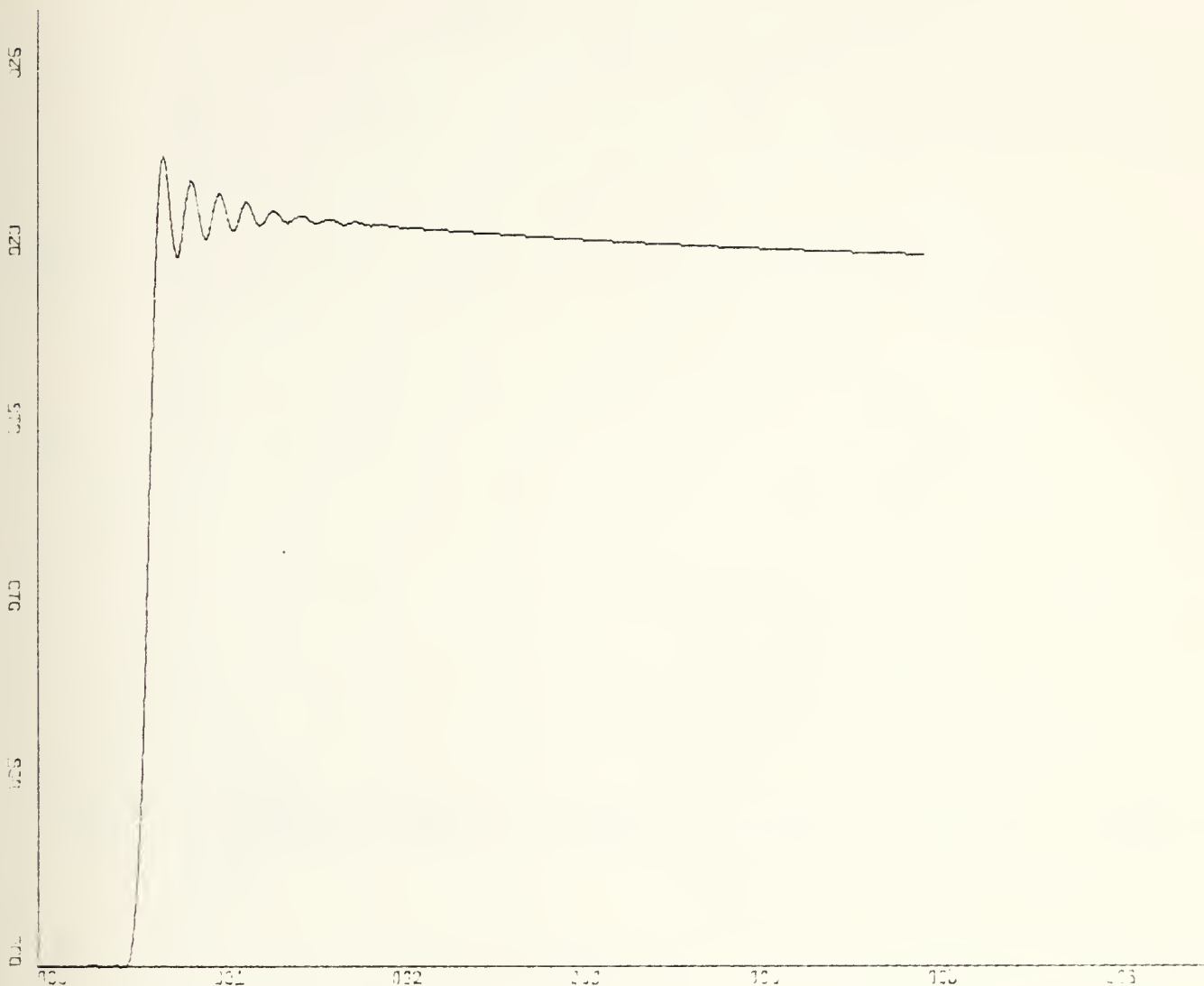
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 4

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD2 , TURN 20 KN , RUDN=15

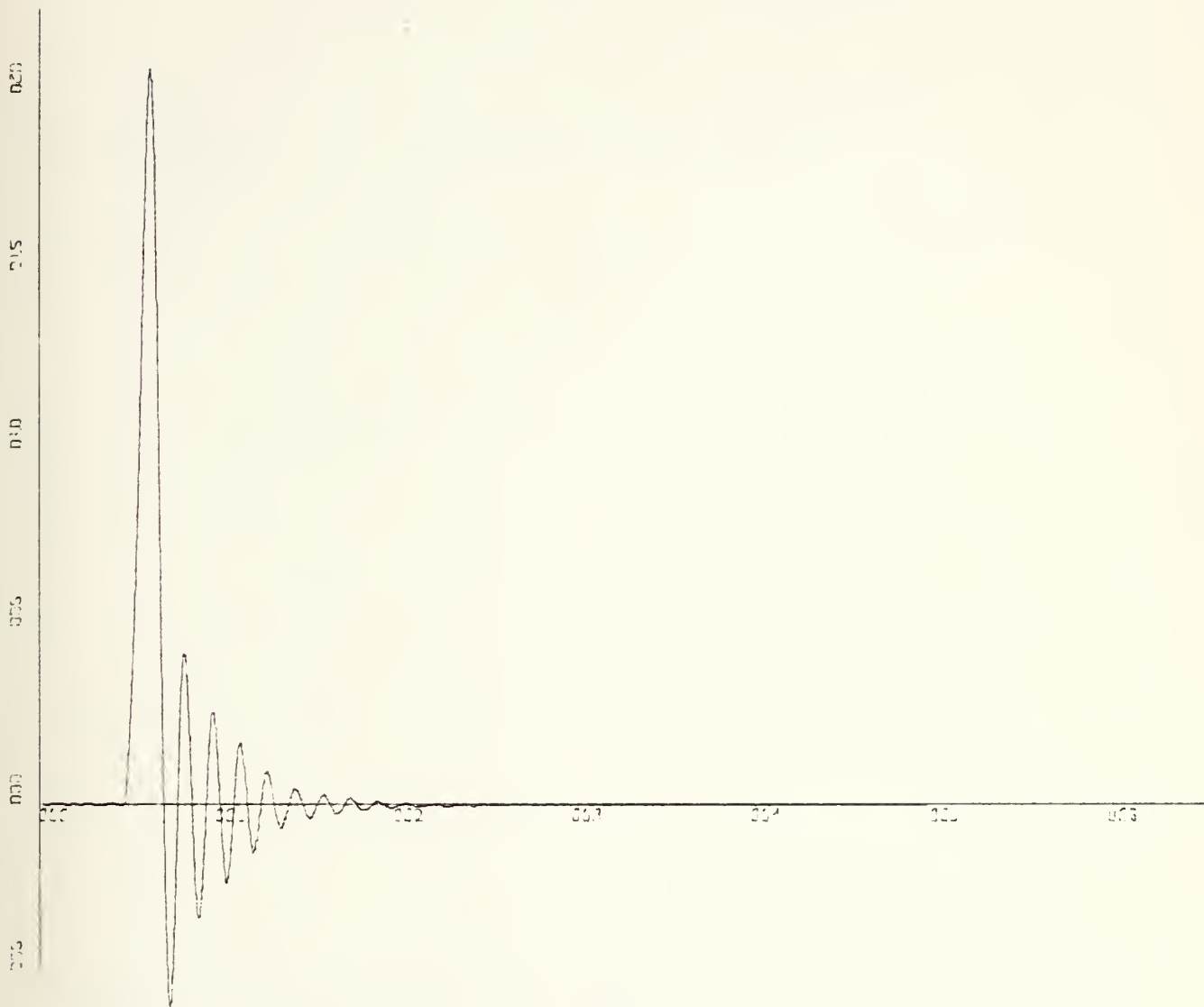
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 5

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

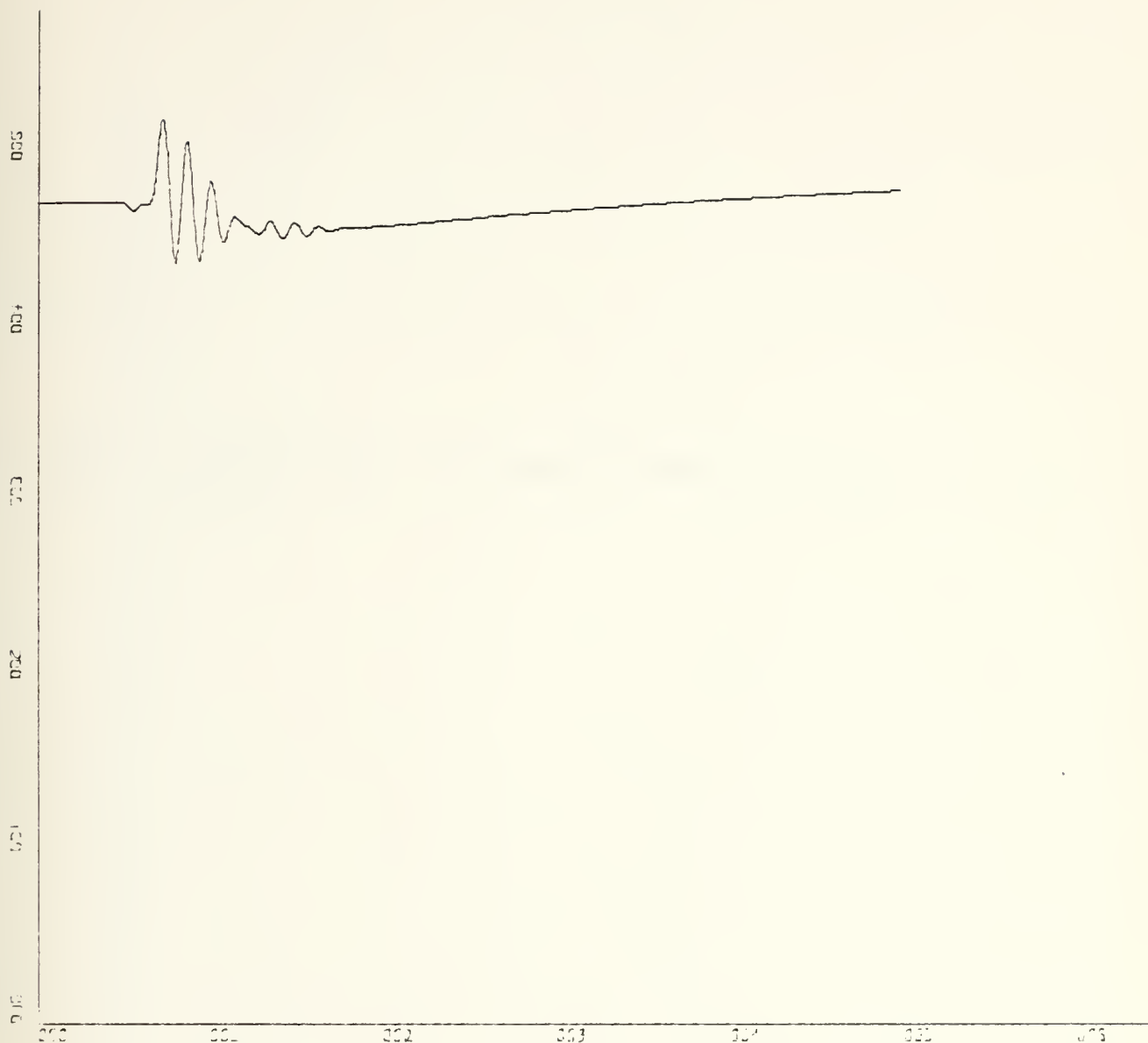
RGROD2 , TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 6

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





K-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

G-SCALE 1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

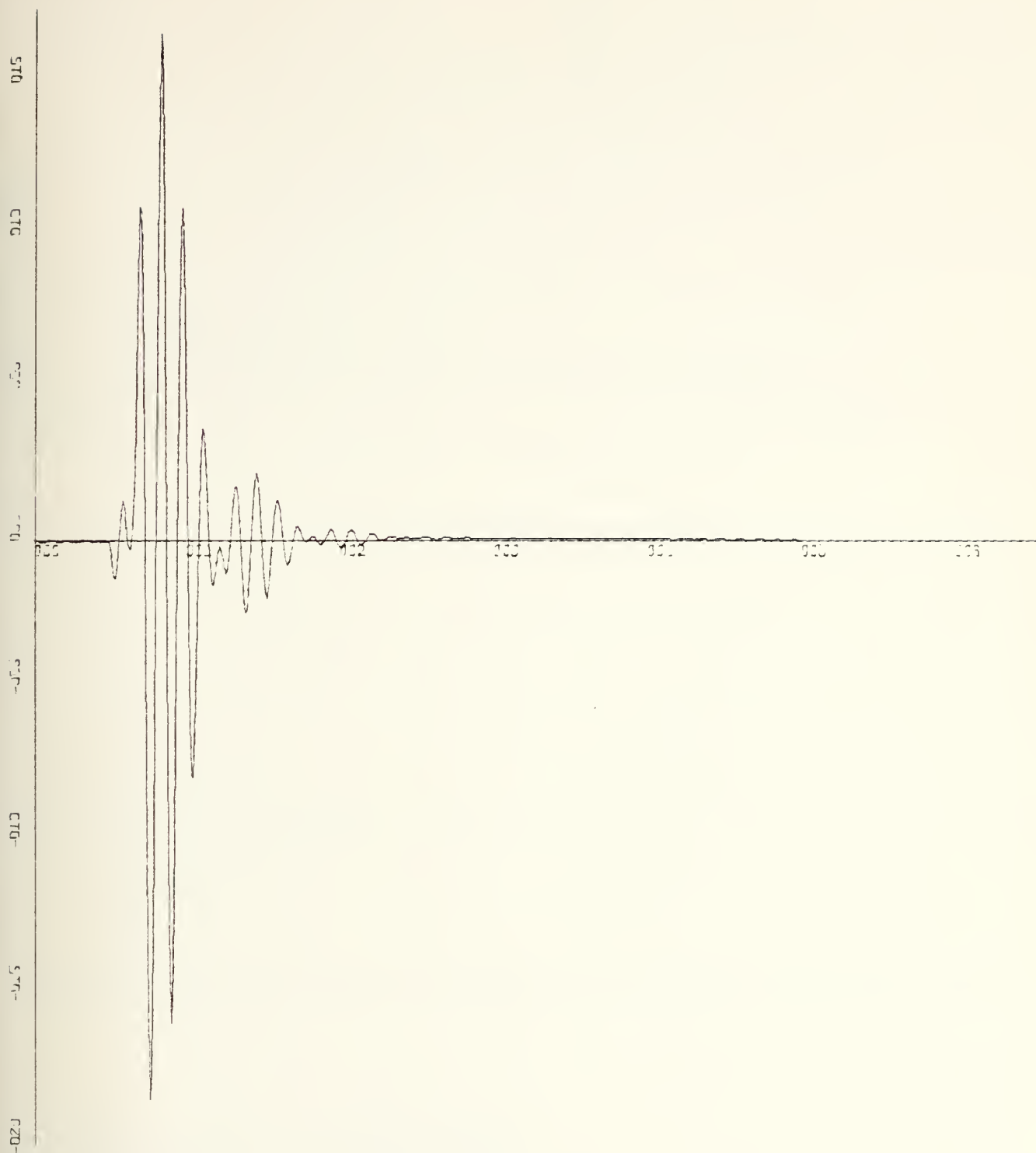
RCROD2 : TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15

PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 7

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

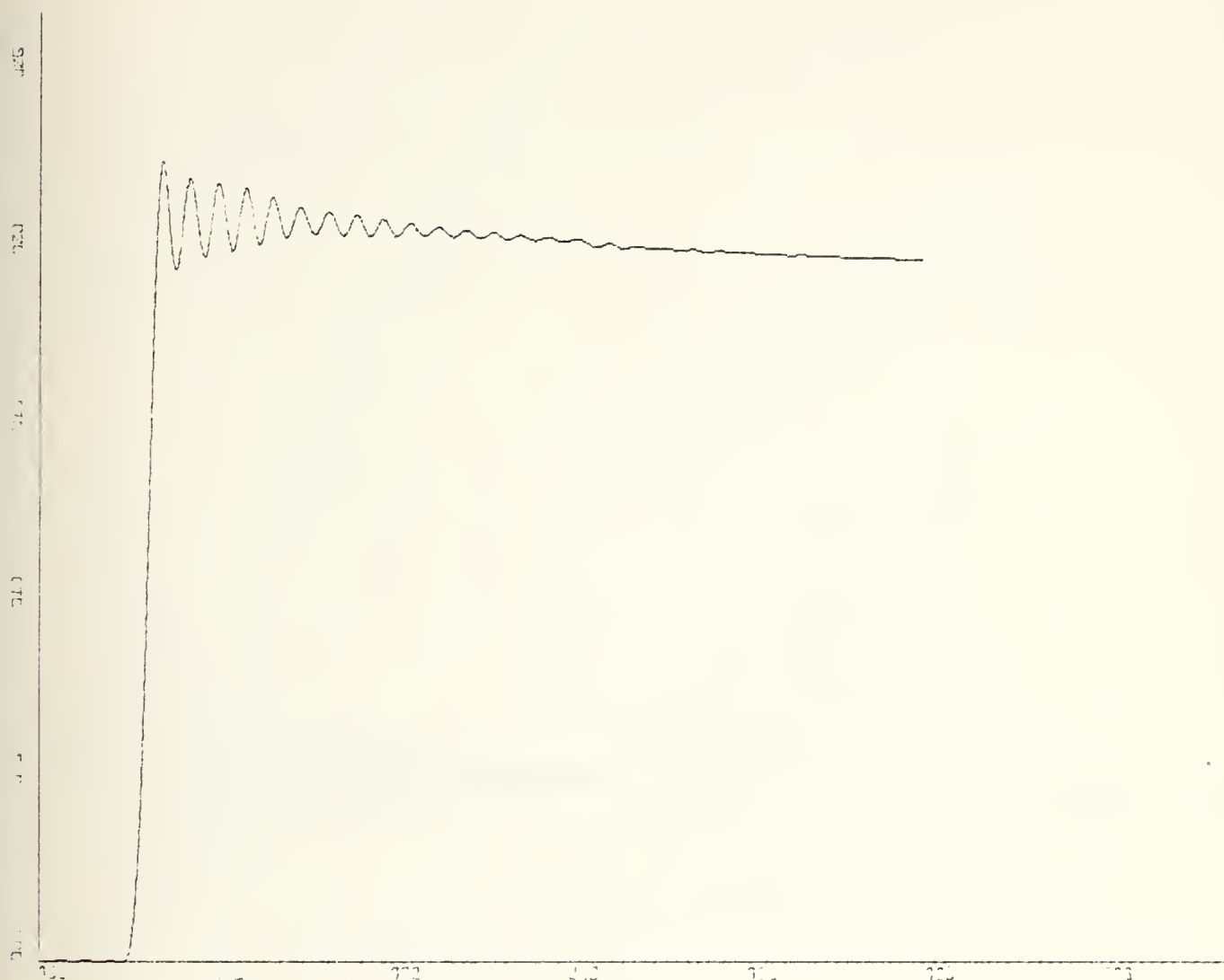
X-SCALE:  $1.00E+01$  UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE:  $5.00E-02$  UNITS INCH.

PLOT 8

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH

N-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH

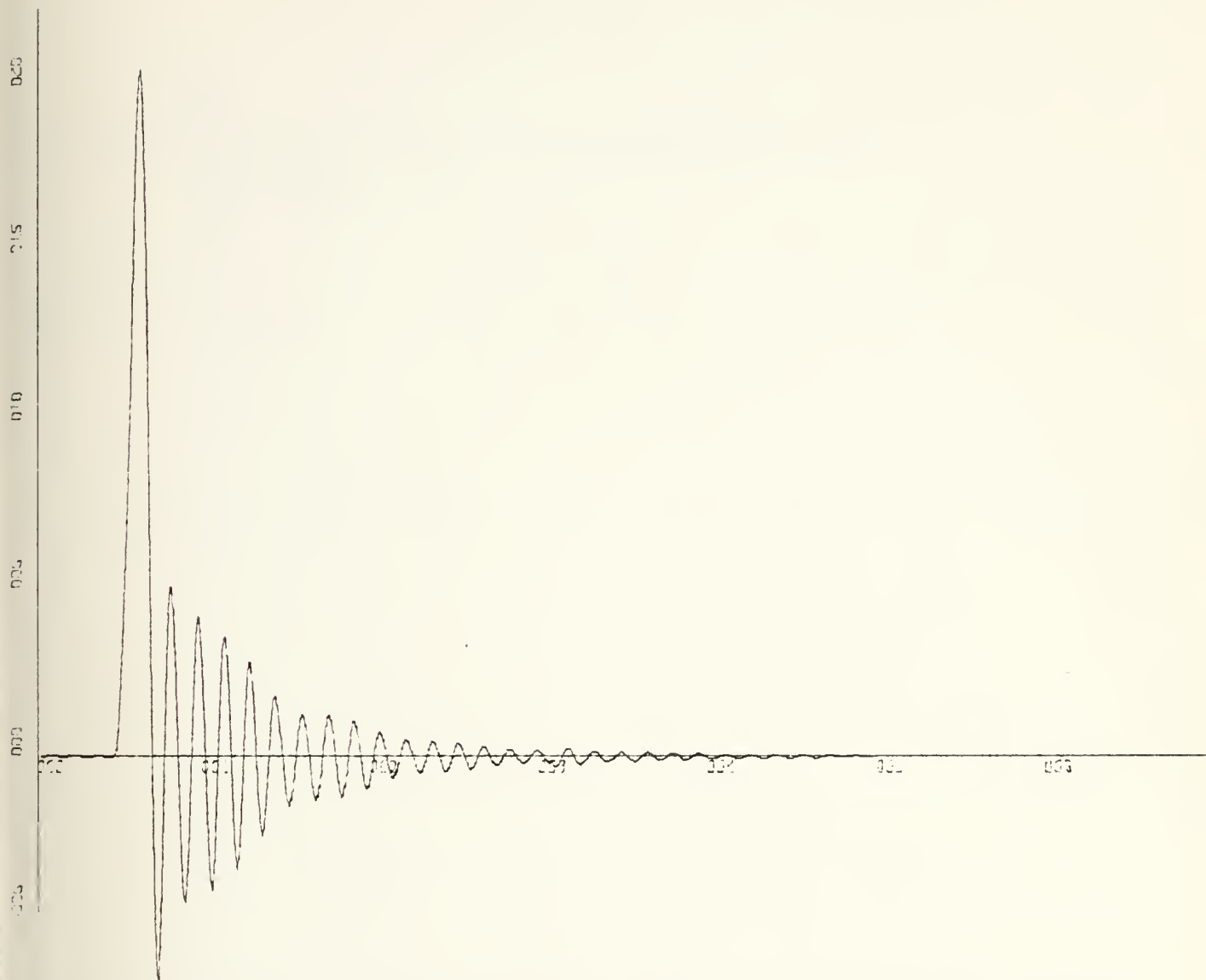
RORDD4 , TURN 20 KN , PUD=10 , NO RD  
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 9

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

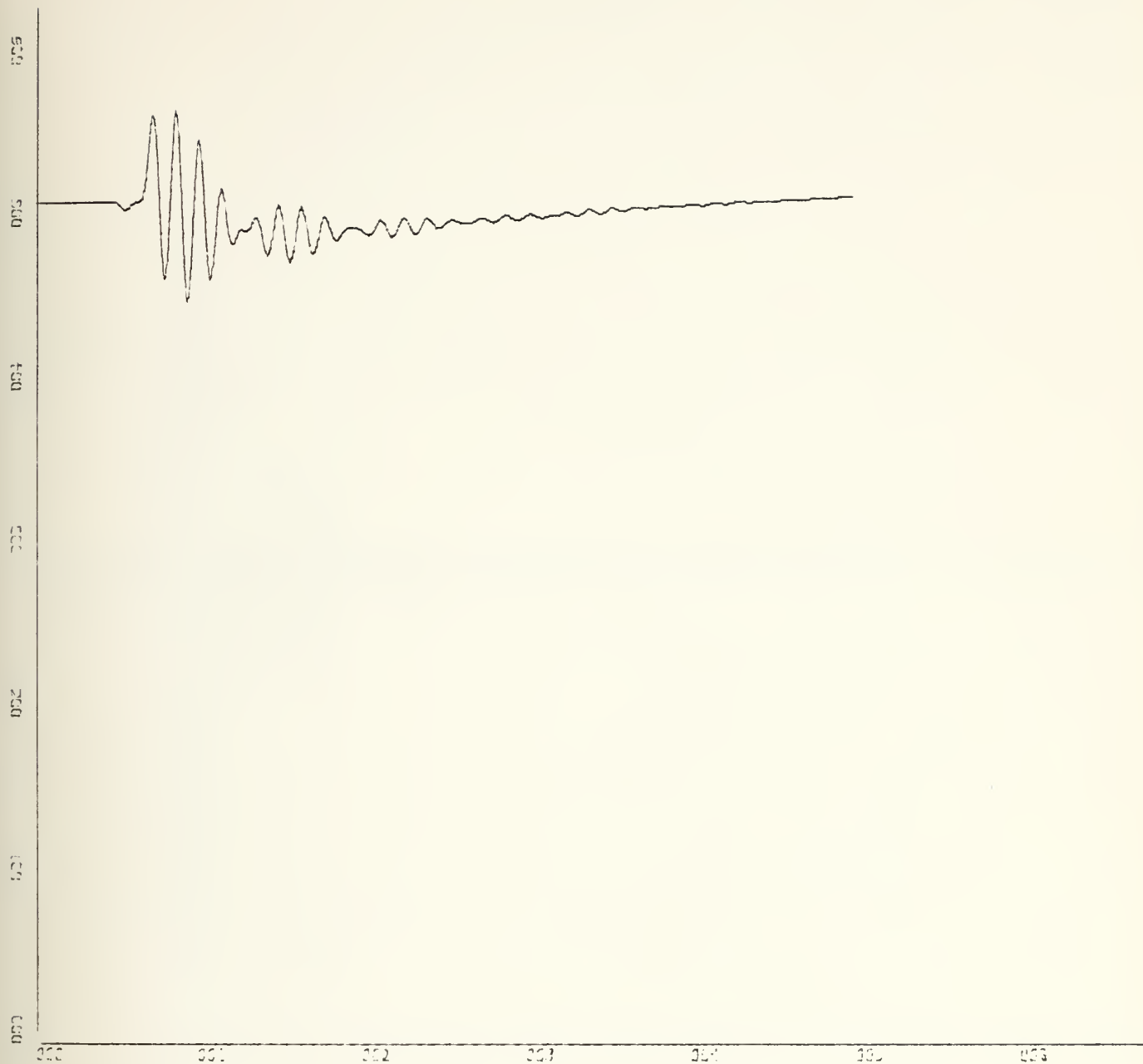
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD4 . TURN 20 KN . RUD=10 . NO RD  
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 10

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

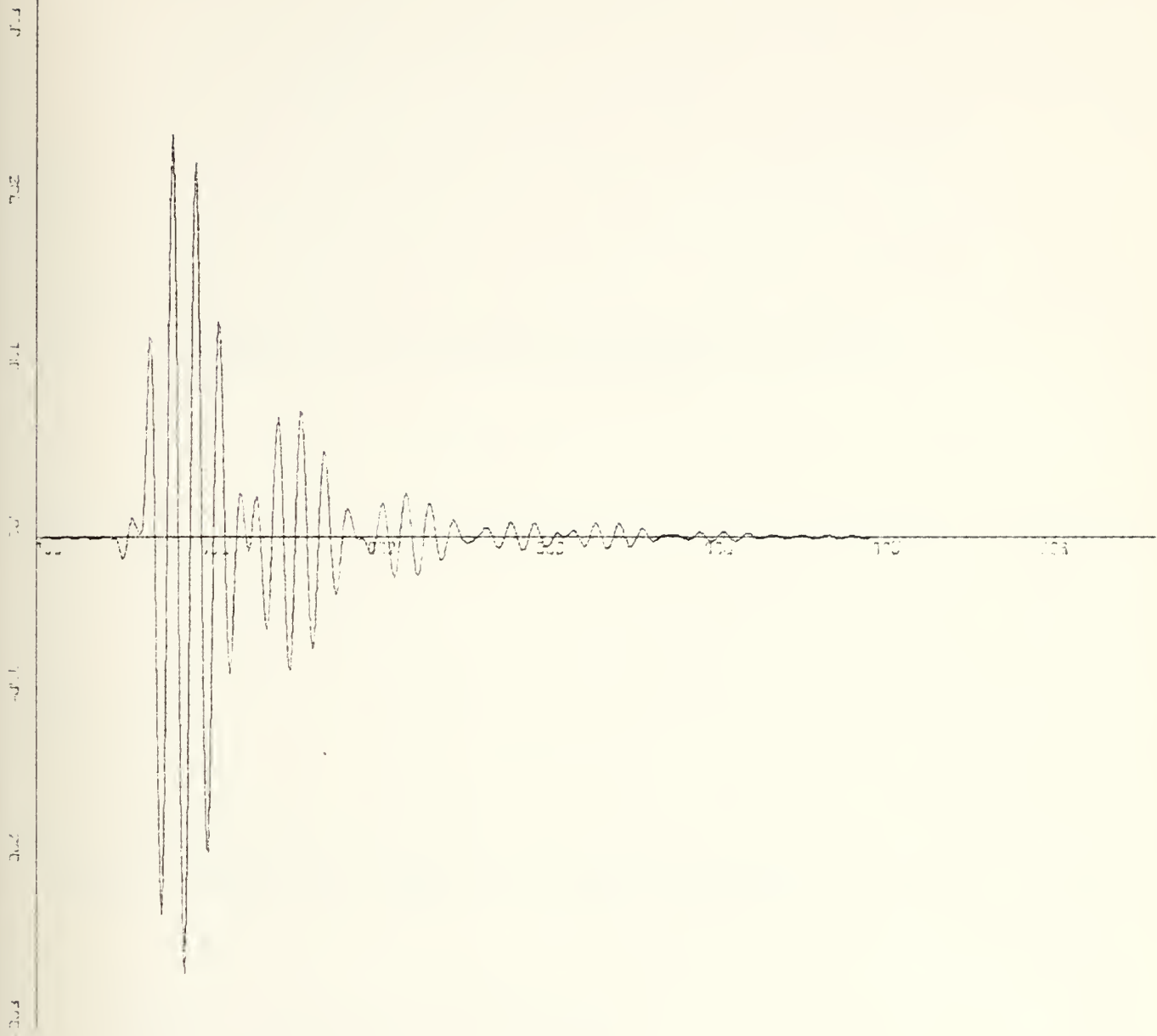
A-SCALE=1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCR004 . TURN 20 K4 . RUD=10 . NO RD  
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 11

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH

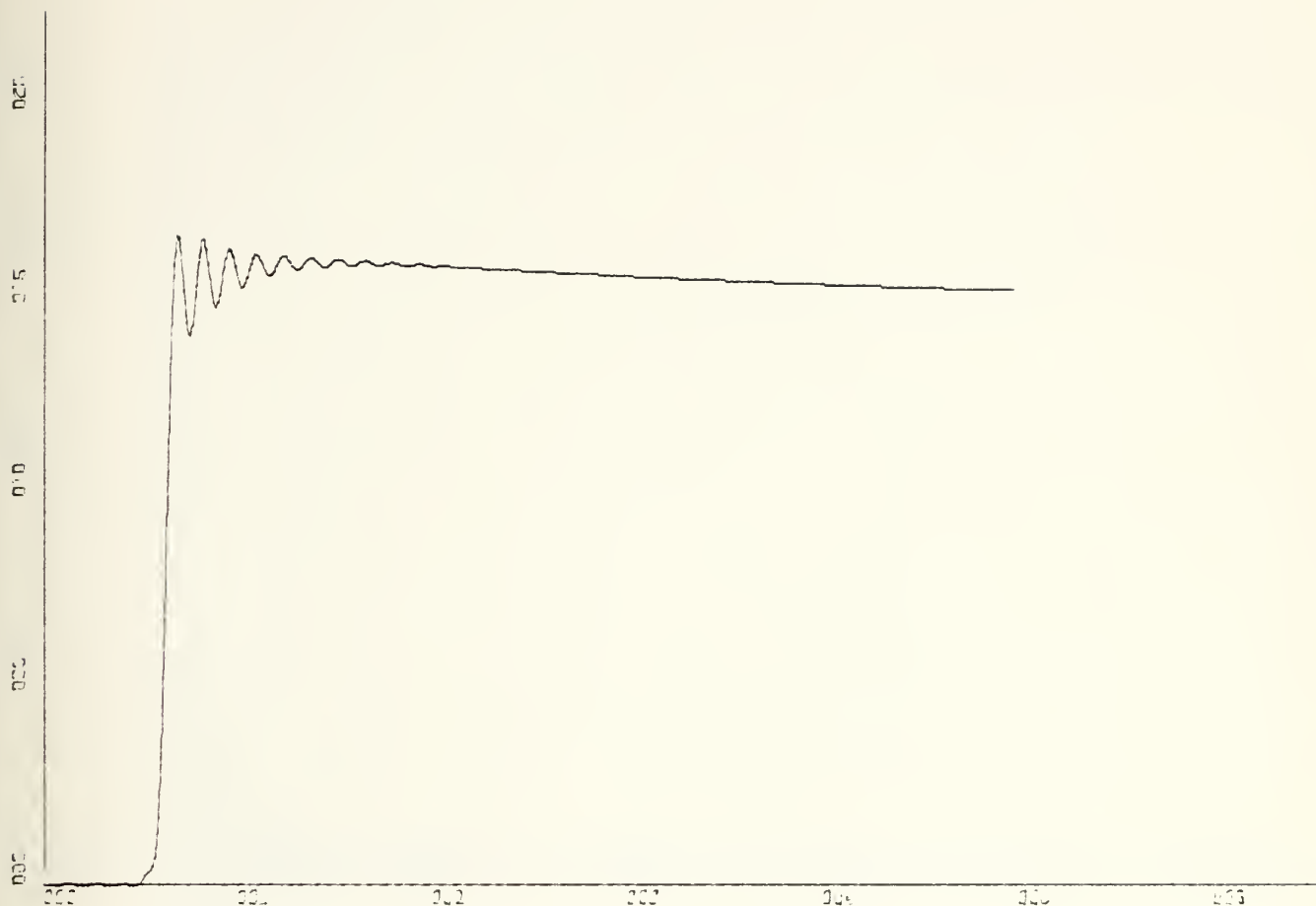
Y-SCALE 1.00E-01 UNITS INCH

RGRCD4 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD  
 PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 12

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD5 , TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15

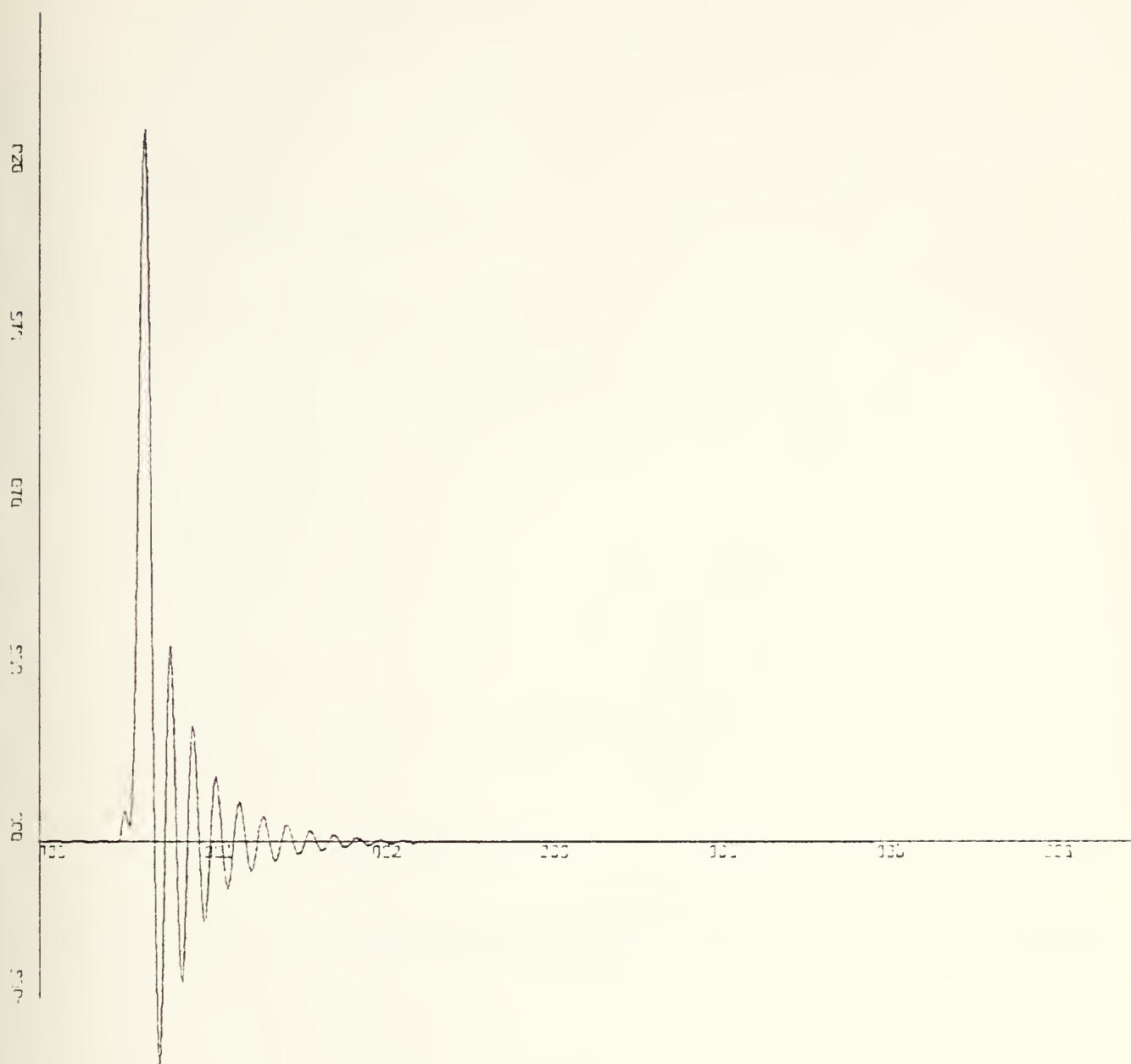
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 13

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

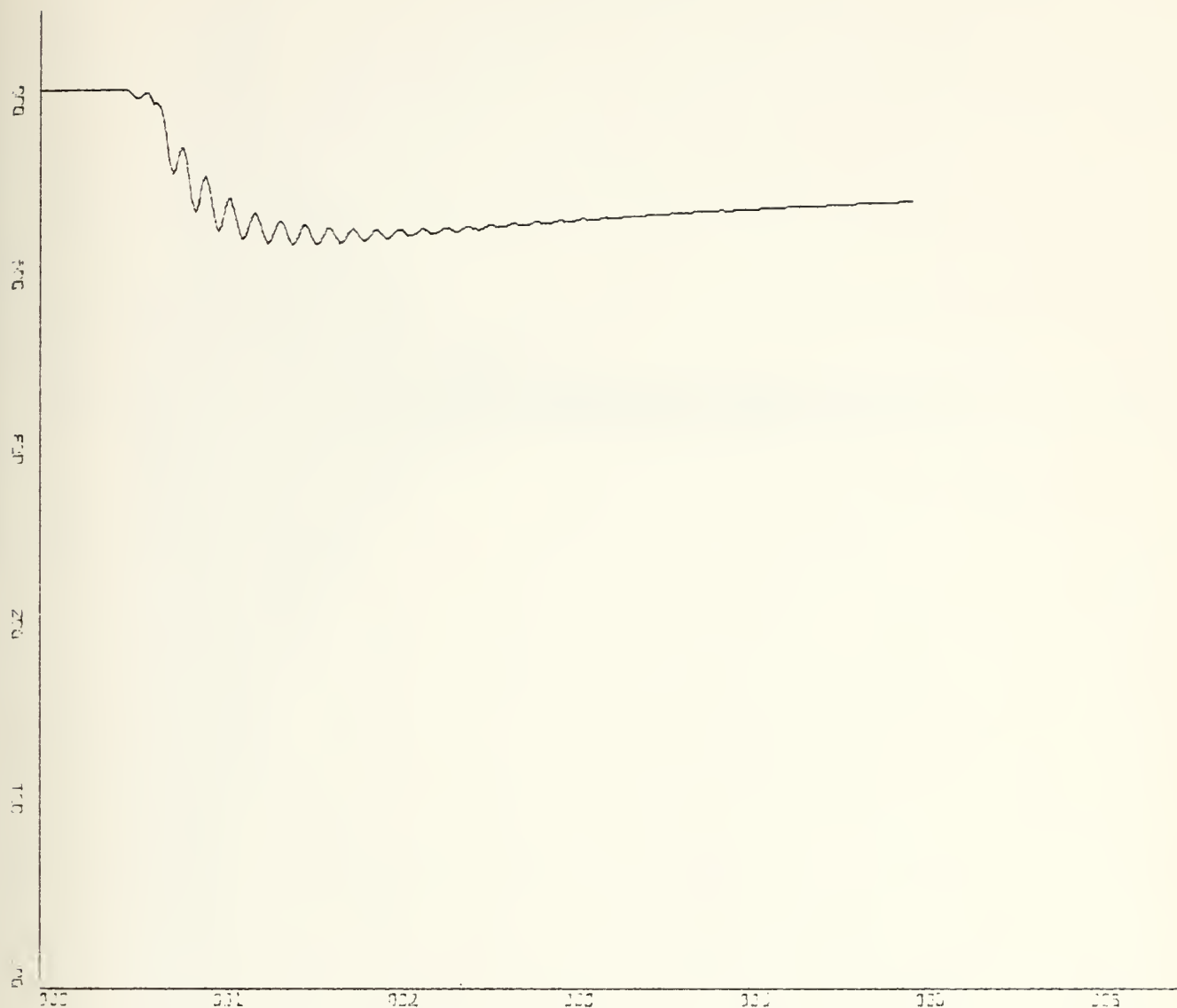
RGROD5 , TURN 20 KN , RUOM=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 14

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

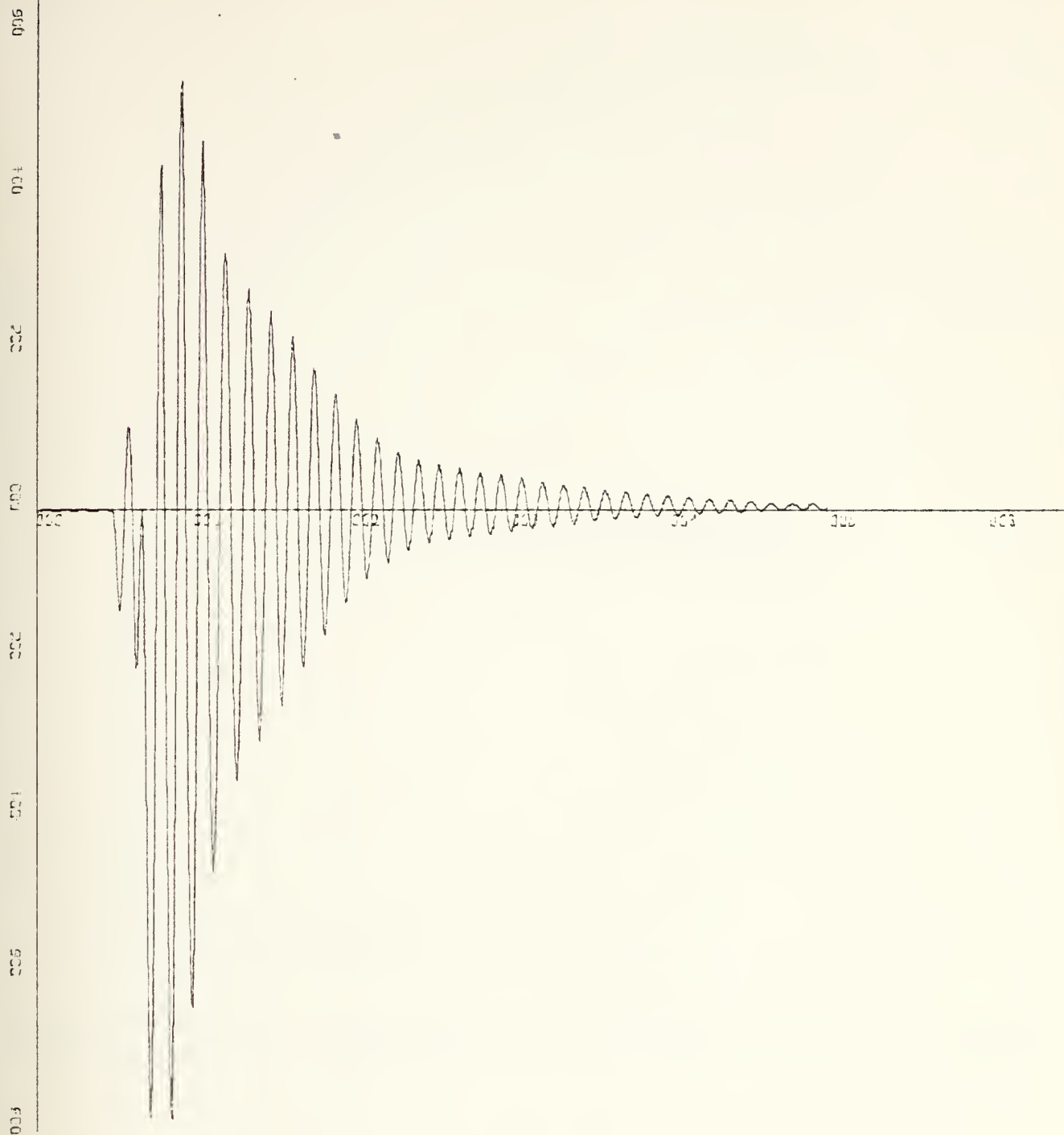
RGROD5 , TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15

PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 15

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





K-SCALE -1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE -2.00E-02 UNITS INCH.

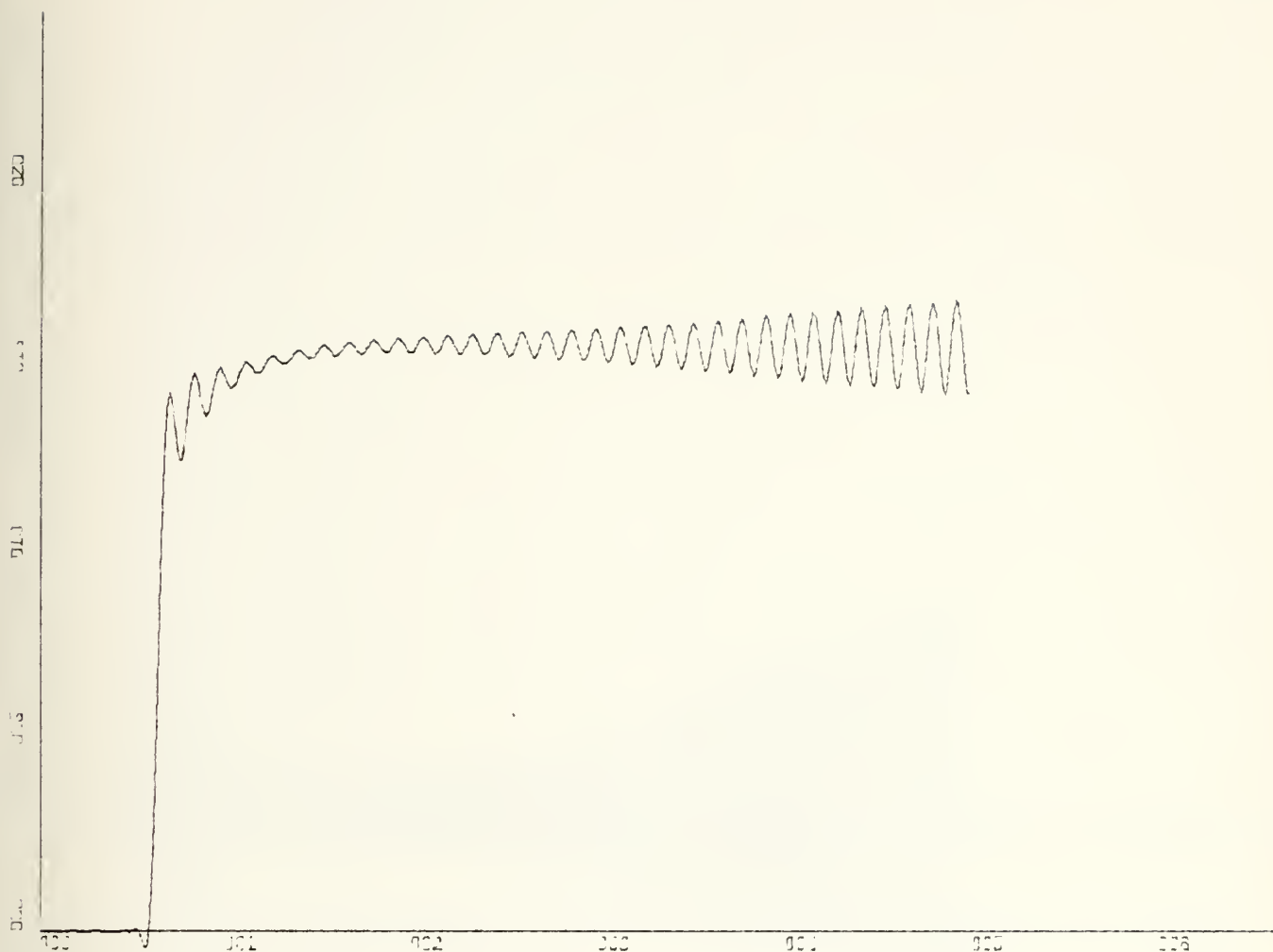
RGRODS , TURN 20 KN . RUDM=15

PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 16

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

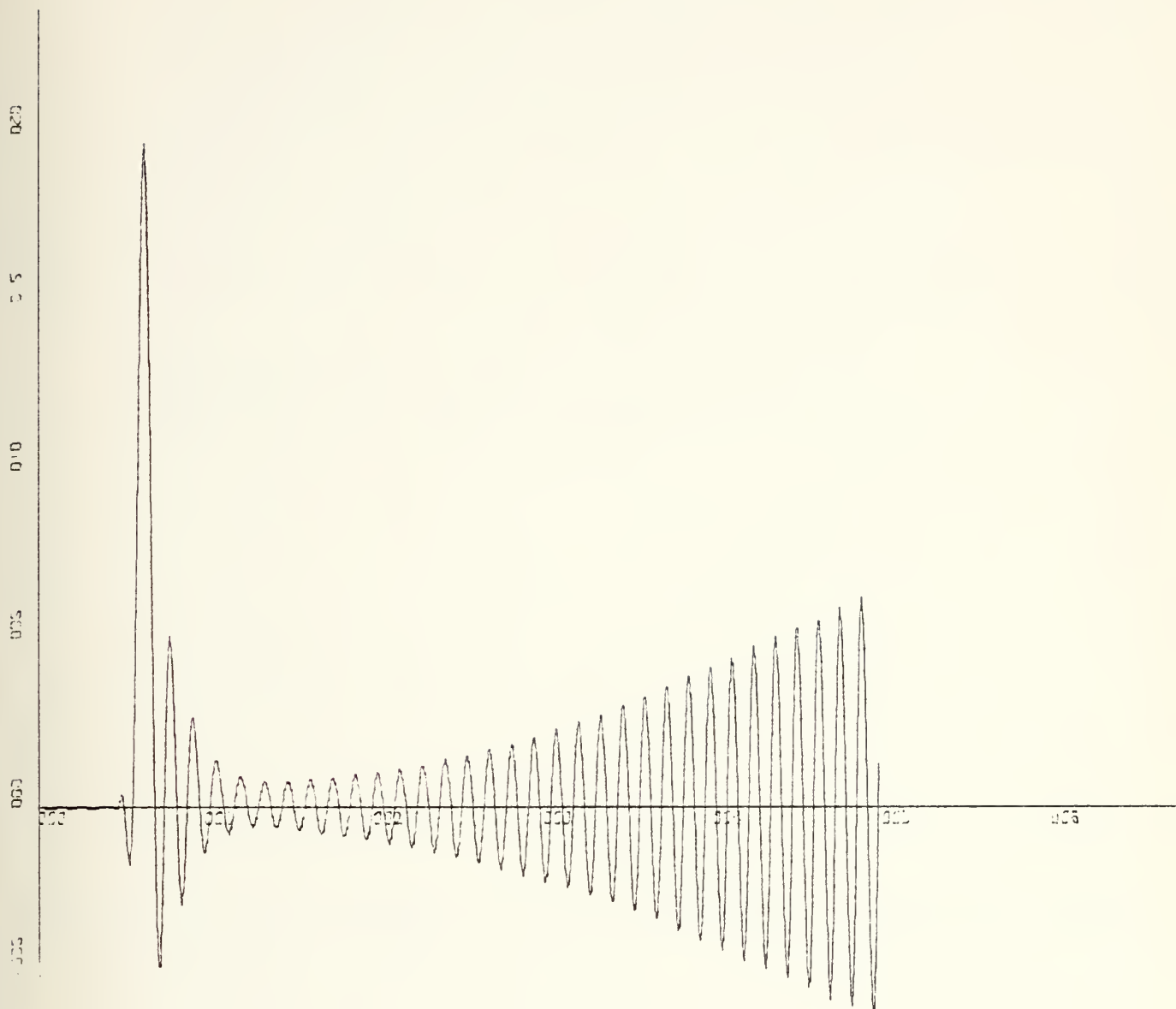
RGROES , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD  
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 17

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

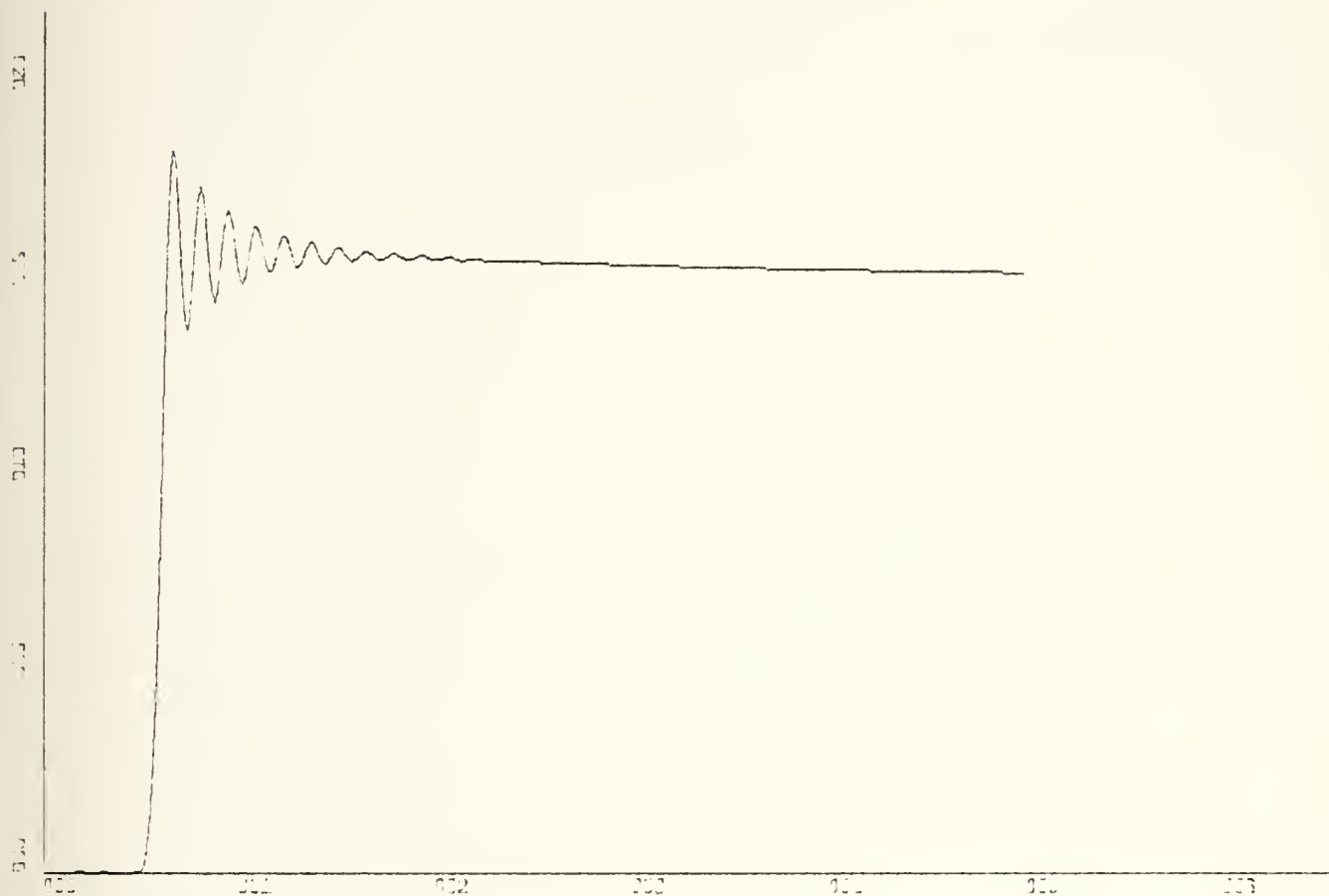
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROES , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD  
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 18

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE: 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

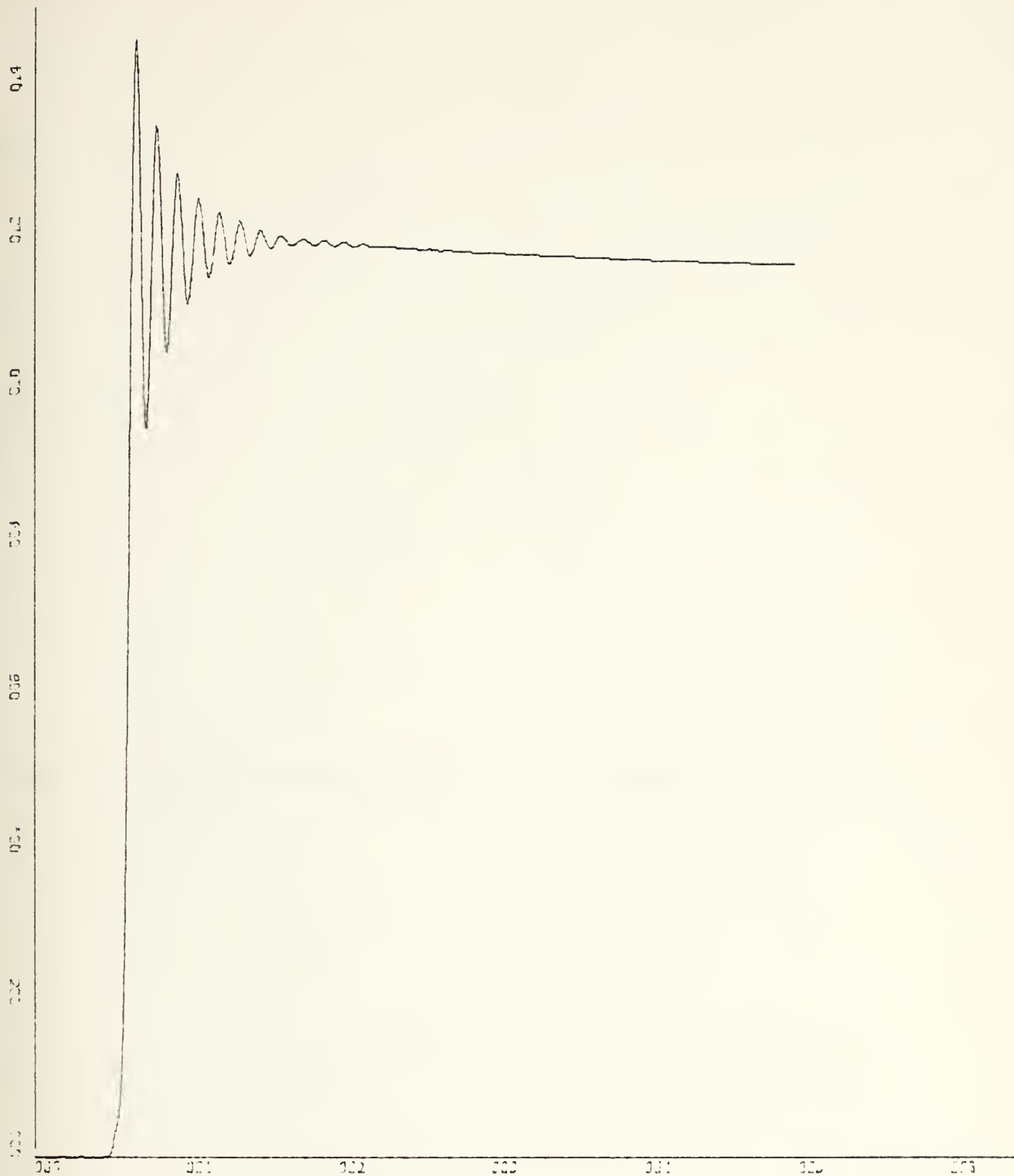
RGRT61 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 19

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





PLOT 15 ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

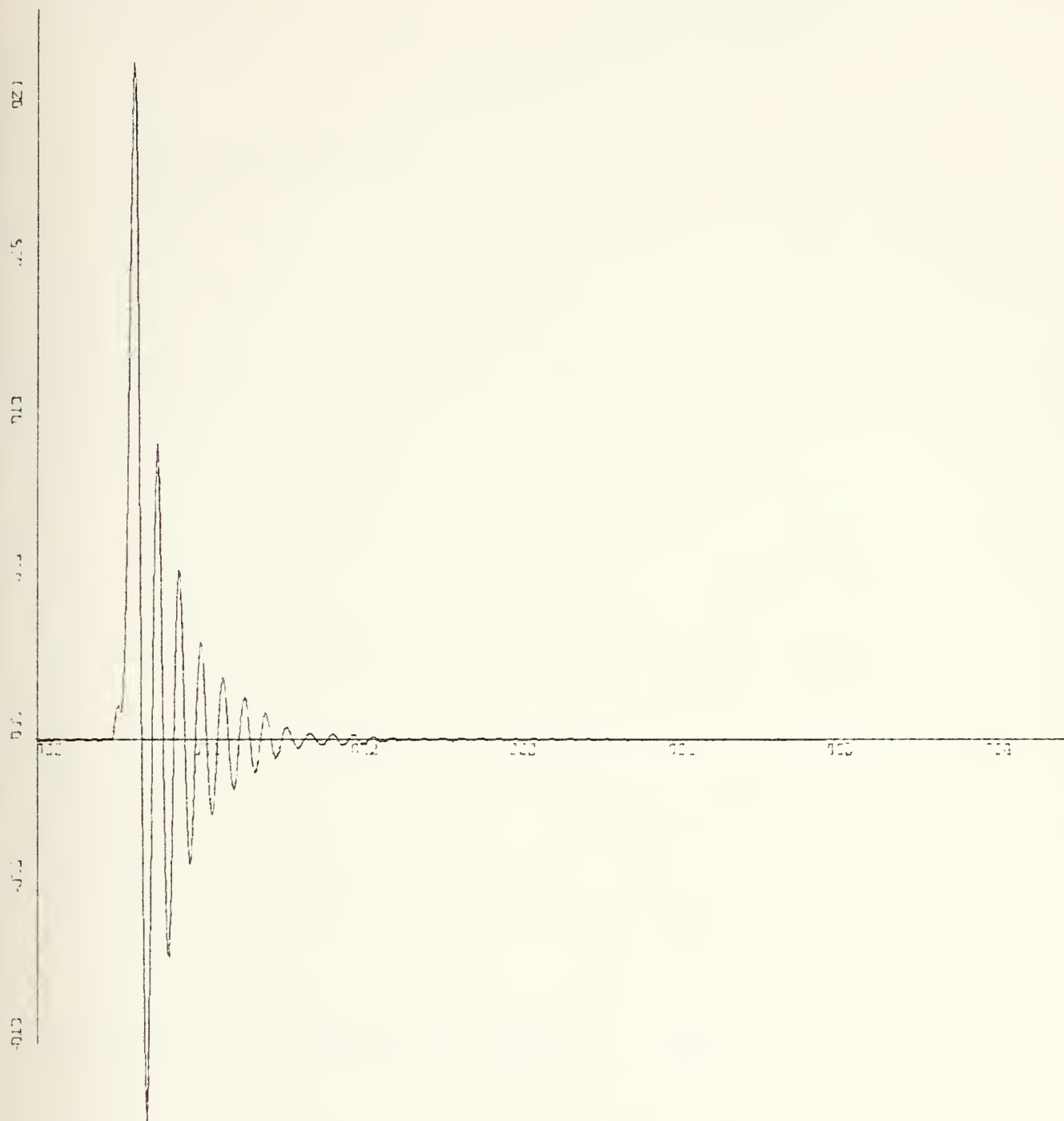
X-SCALE -1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE -2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 21

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT62 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

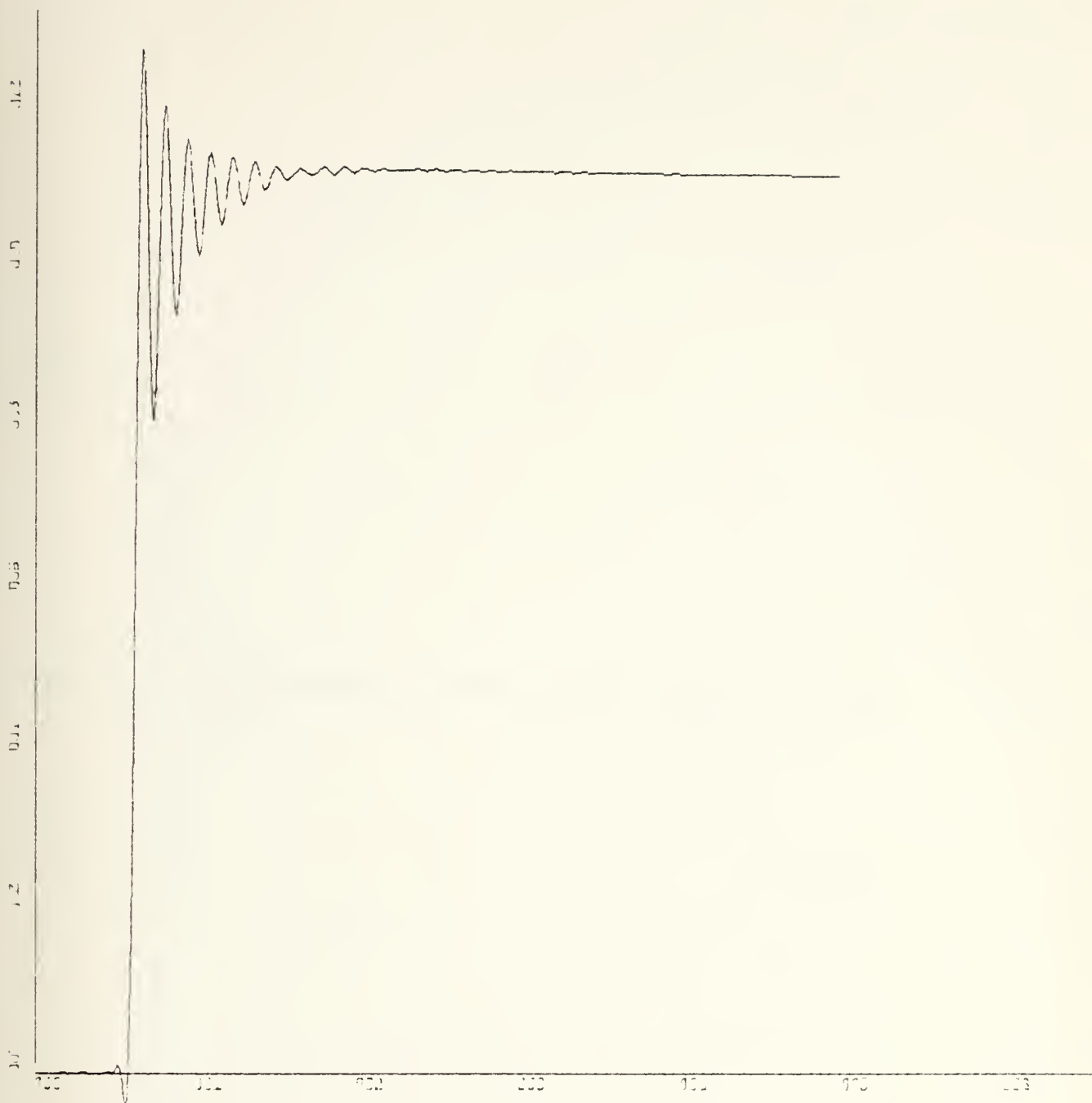
VERSUS TIME

PLOT 22

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

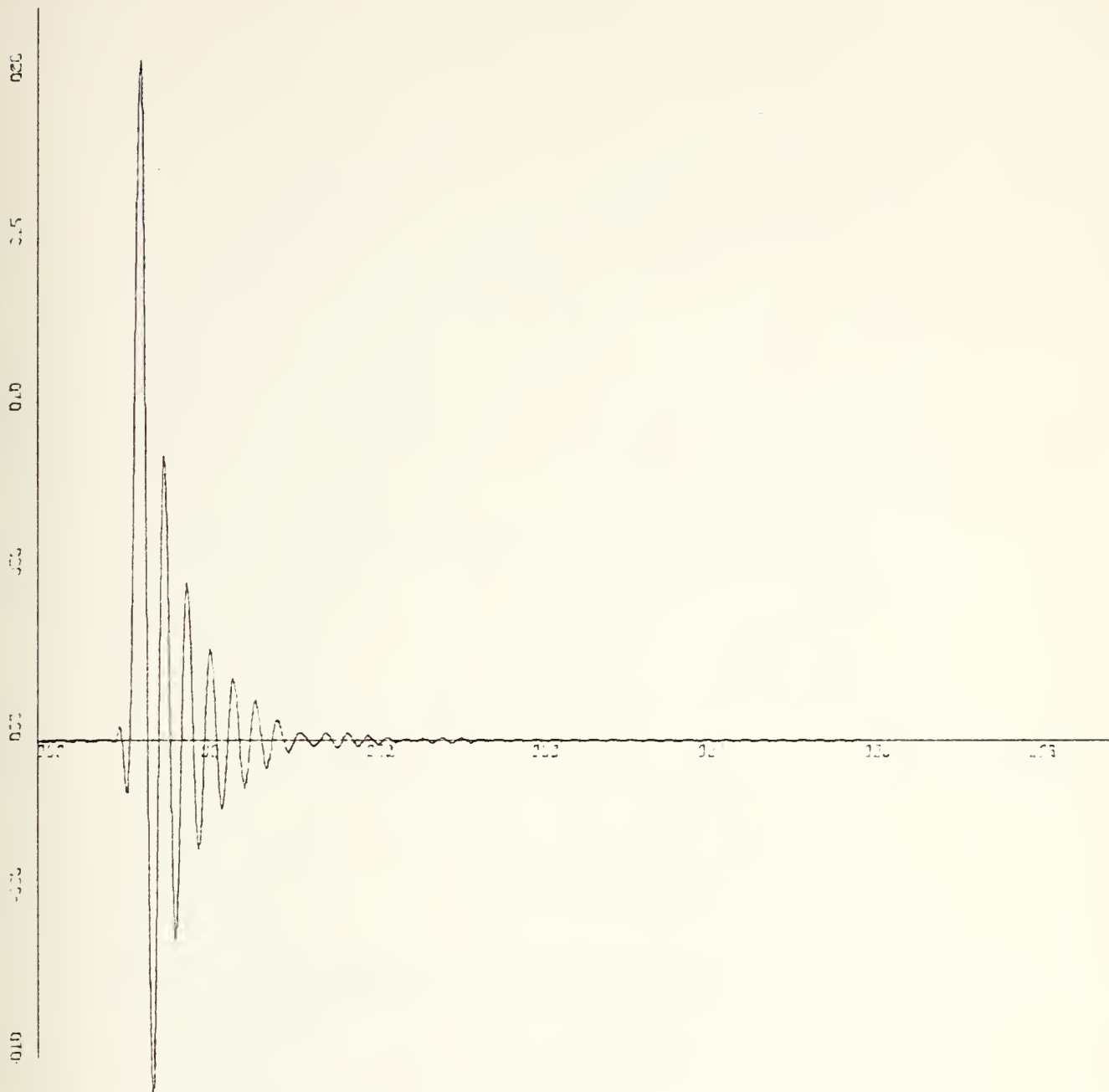
RGRT63 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 23

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





K-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

X-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT63 - TURN 20 KN.

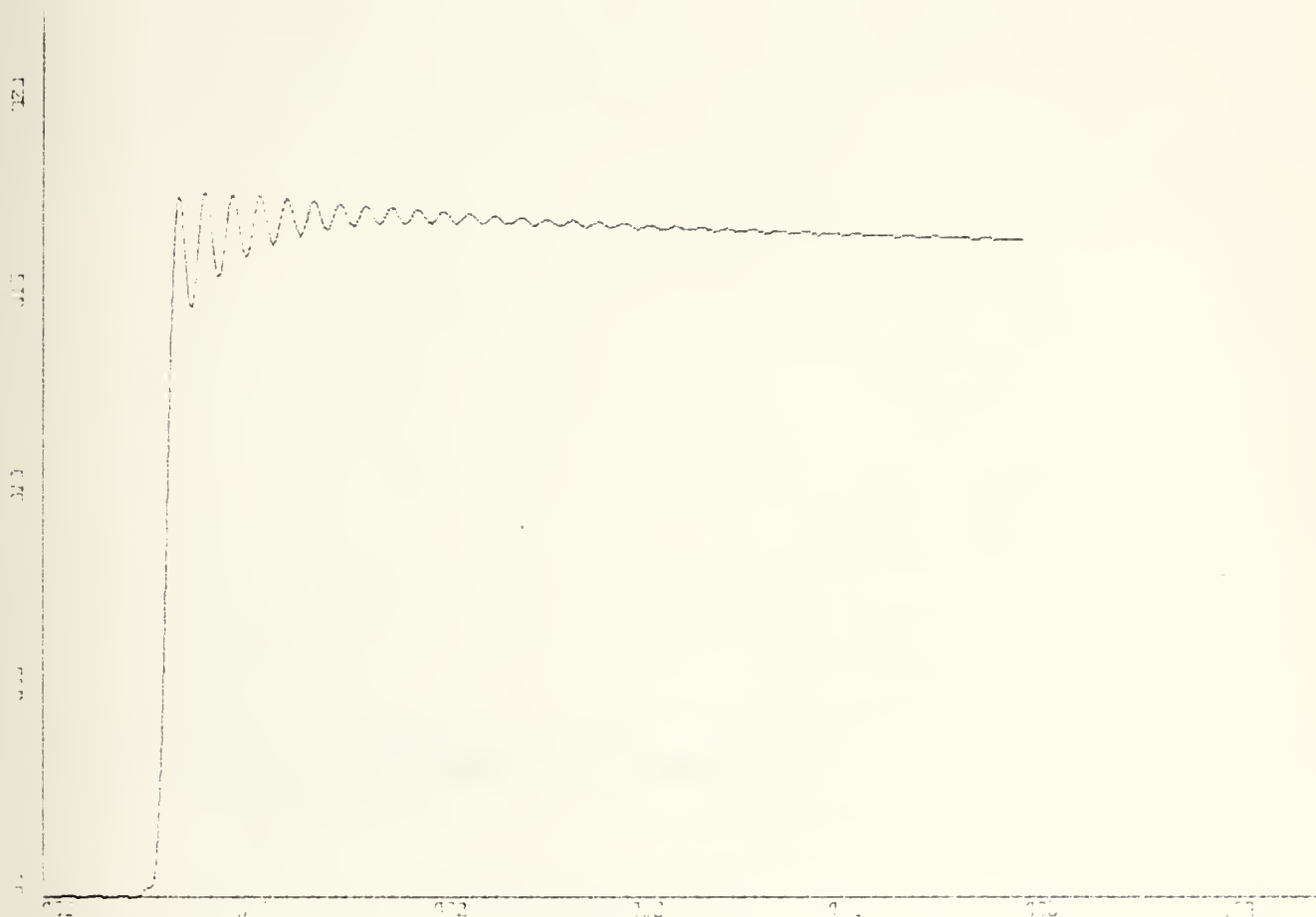
PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 24

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



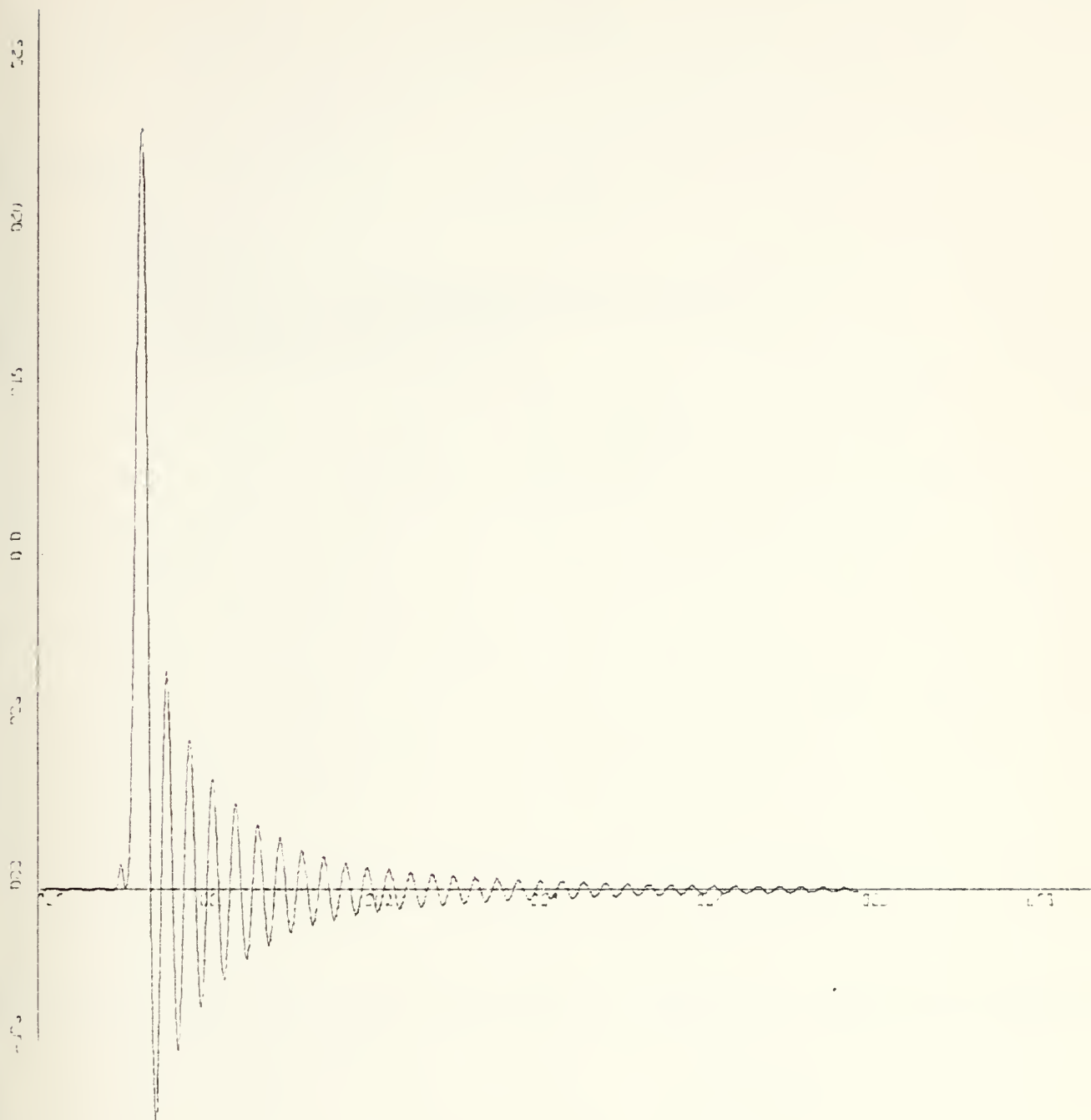


-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.  
 -SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.  
 PGR2B3 - TURN 20 KHz. NO RD  
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

#### PLOT 25

for applied parameters, see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROB3 TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

NO RD

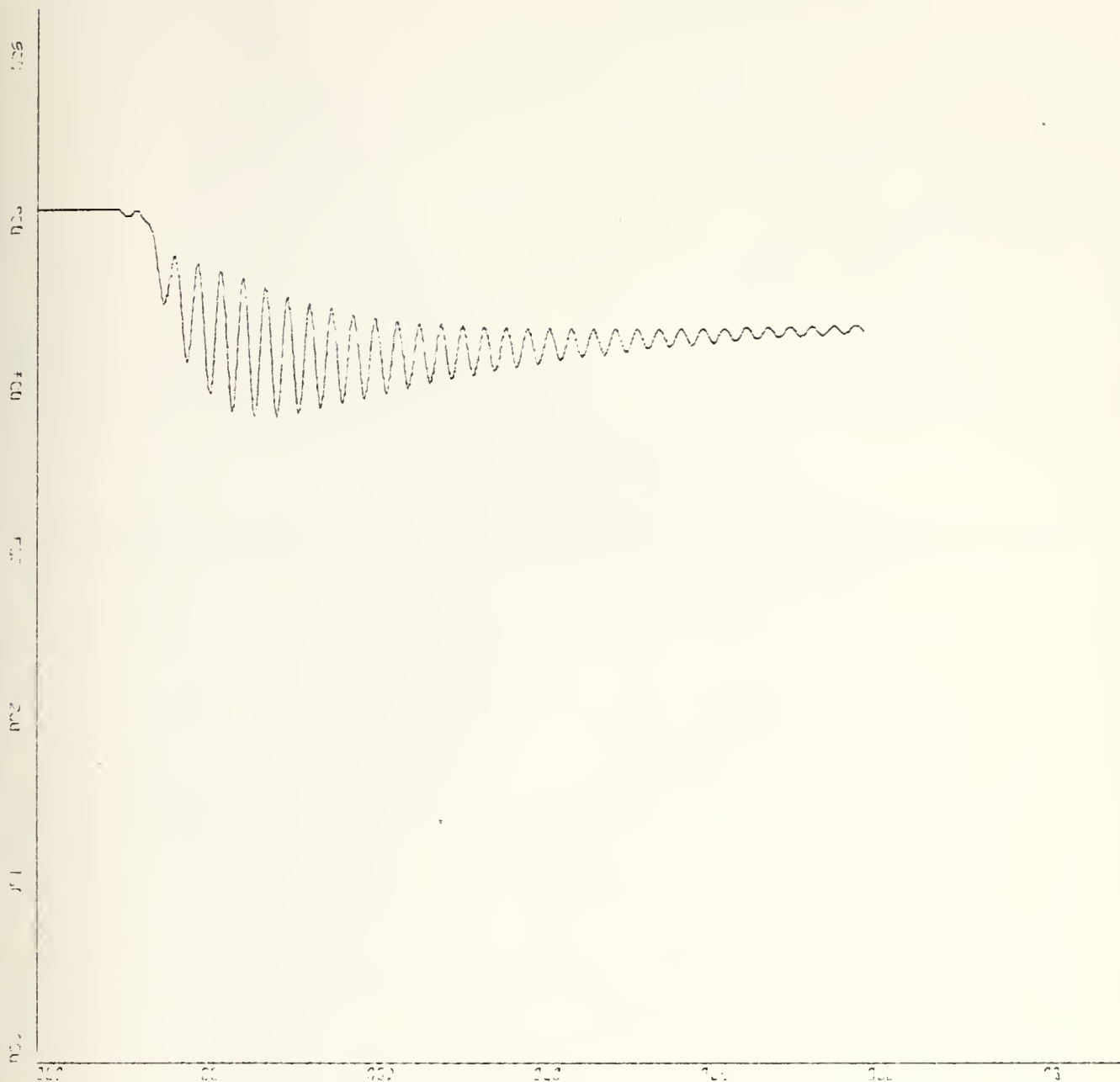
VERSUS TIME

PLOT 26

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

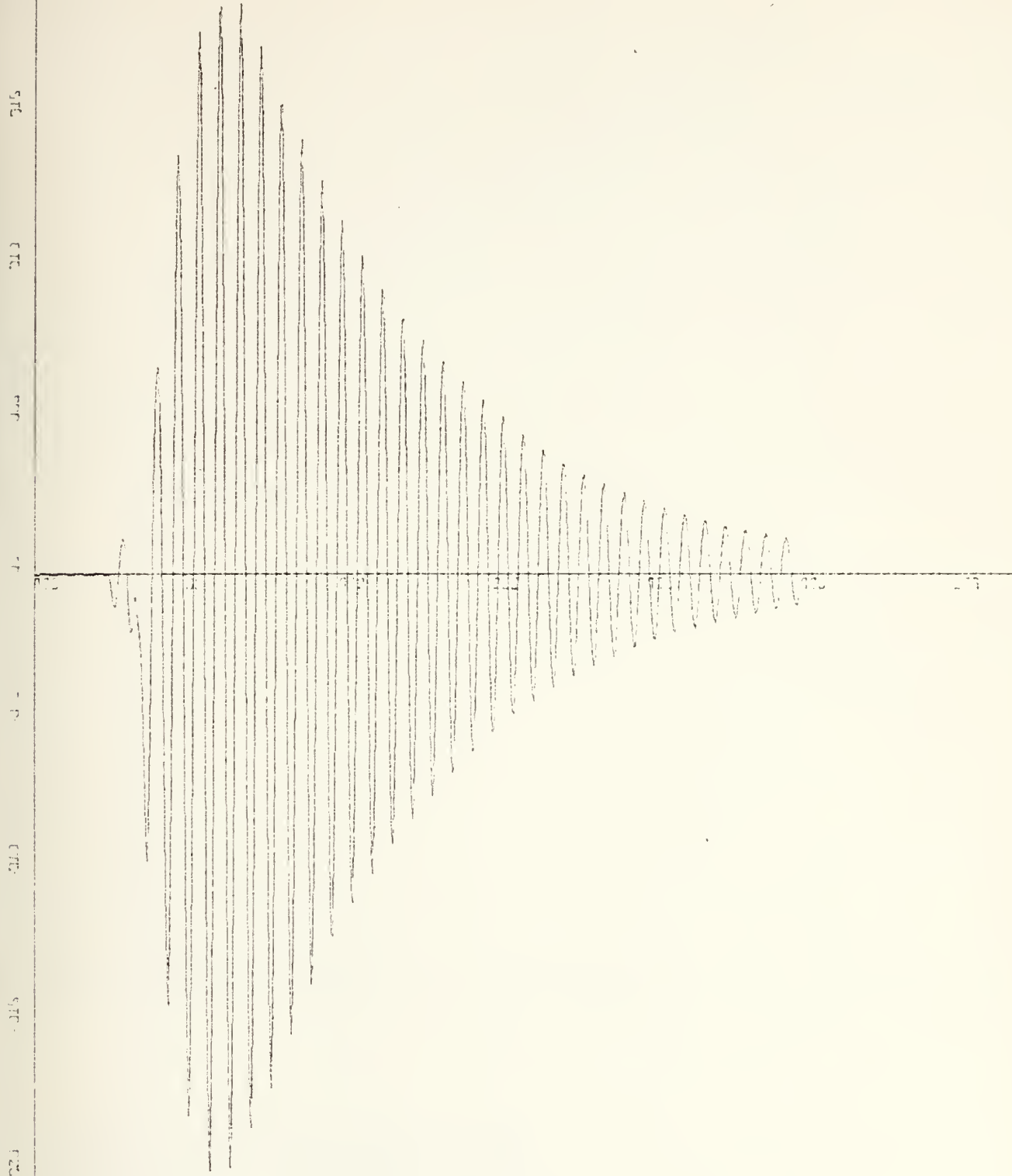
RGROSS . TURN 20 KN. . NO RD

PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 27

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

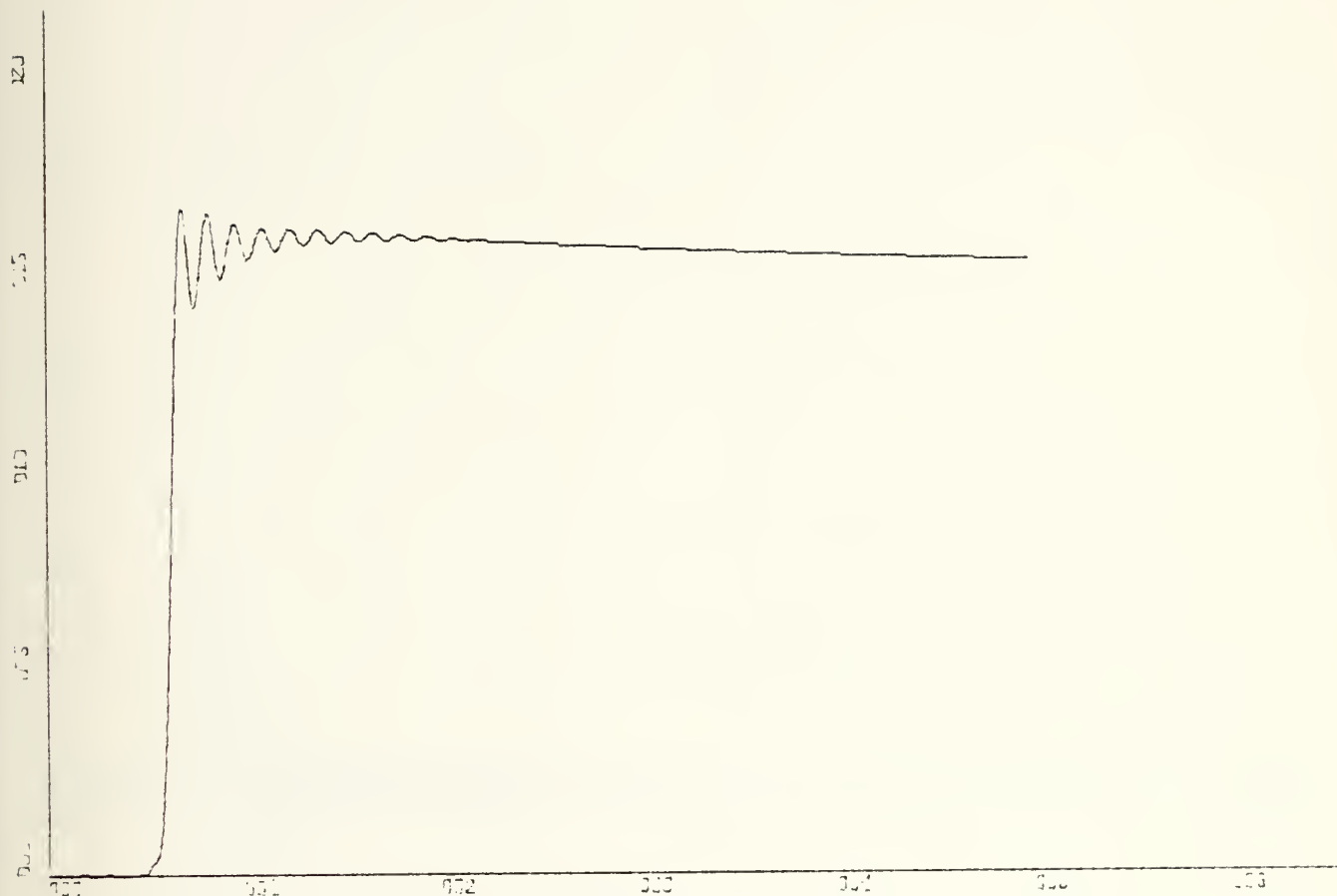
Y-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH

X-SCALE 3.00E-02 UNITS INCH

PLOT 28

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

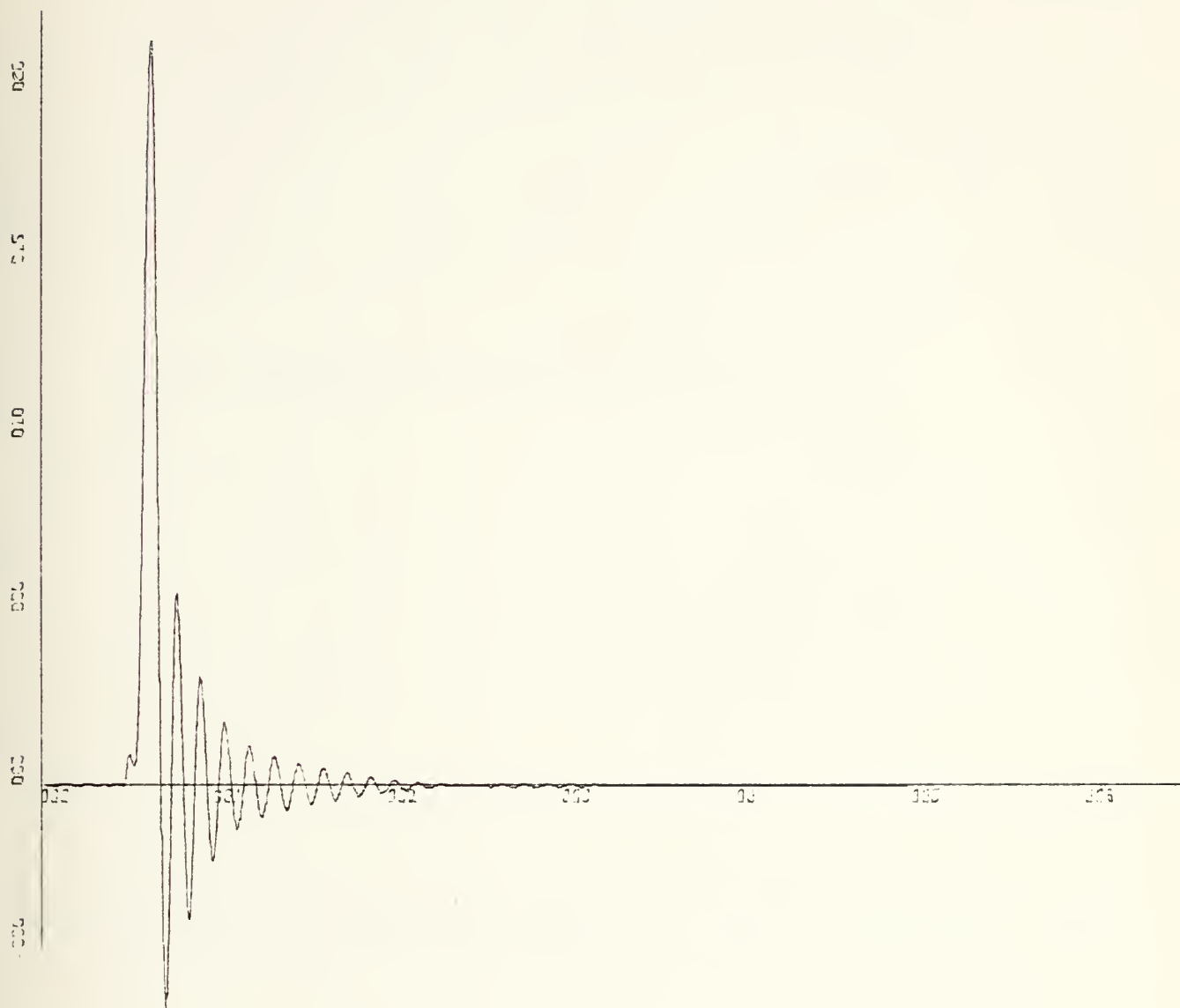
RGRT81 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 29

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE 4.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT81 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

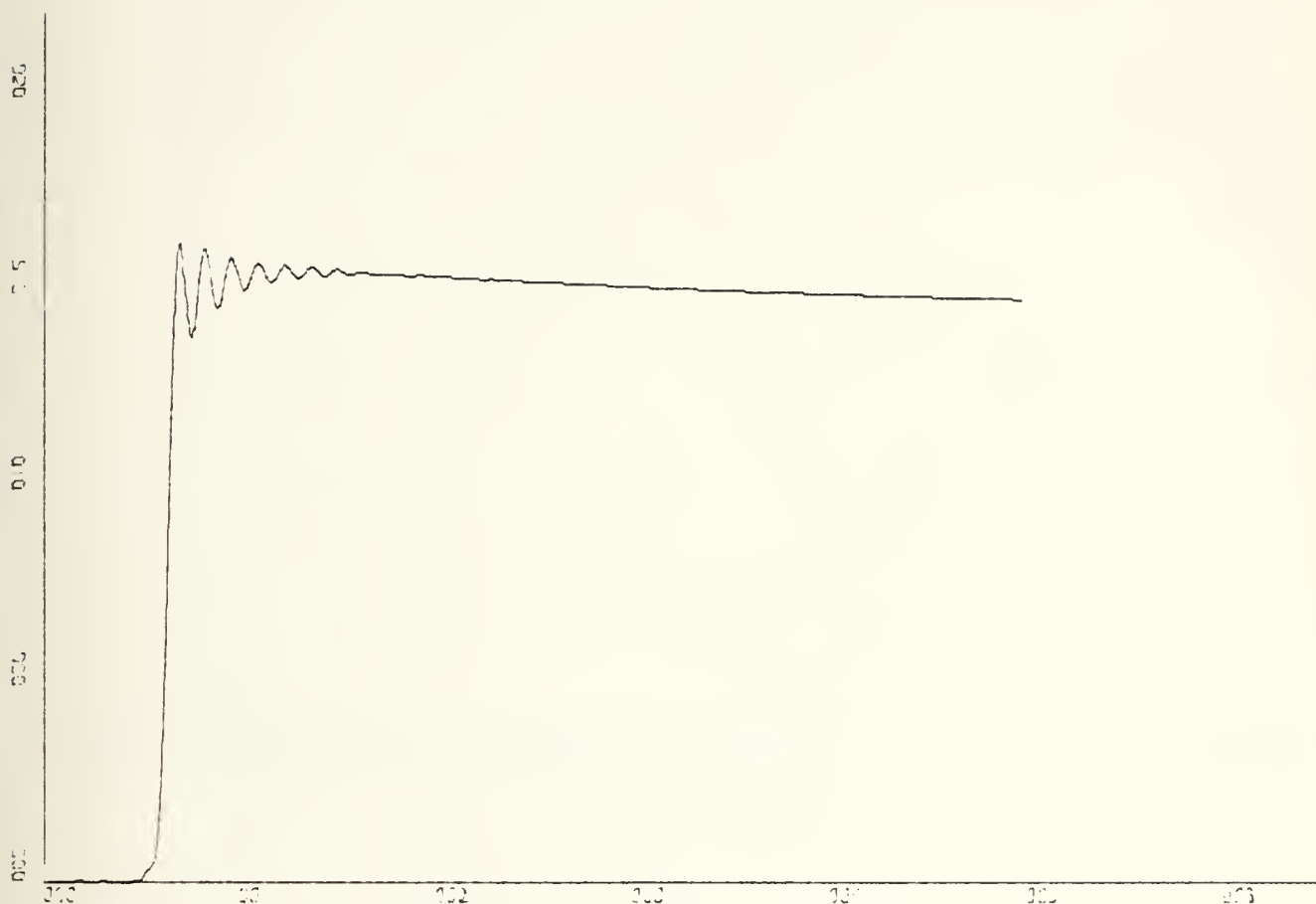
VERSUS TIME

PLOT 30

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE: 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

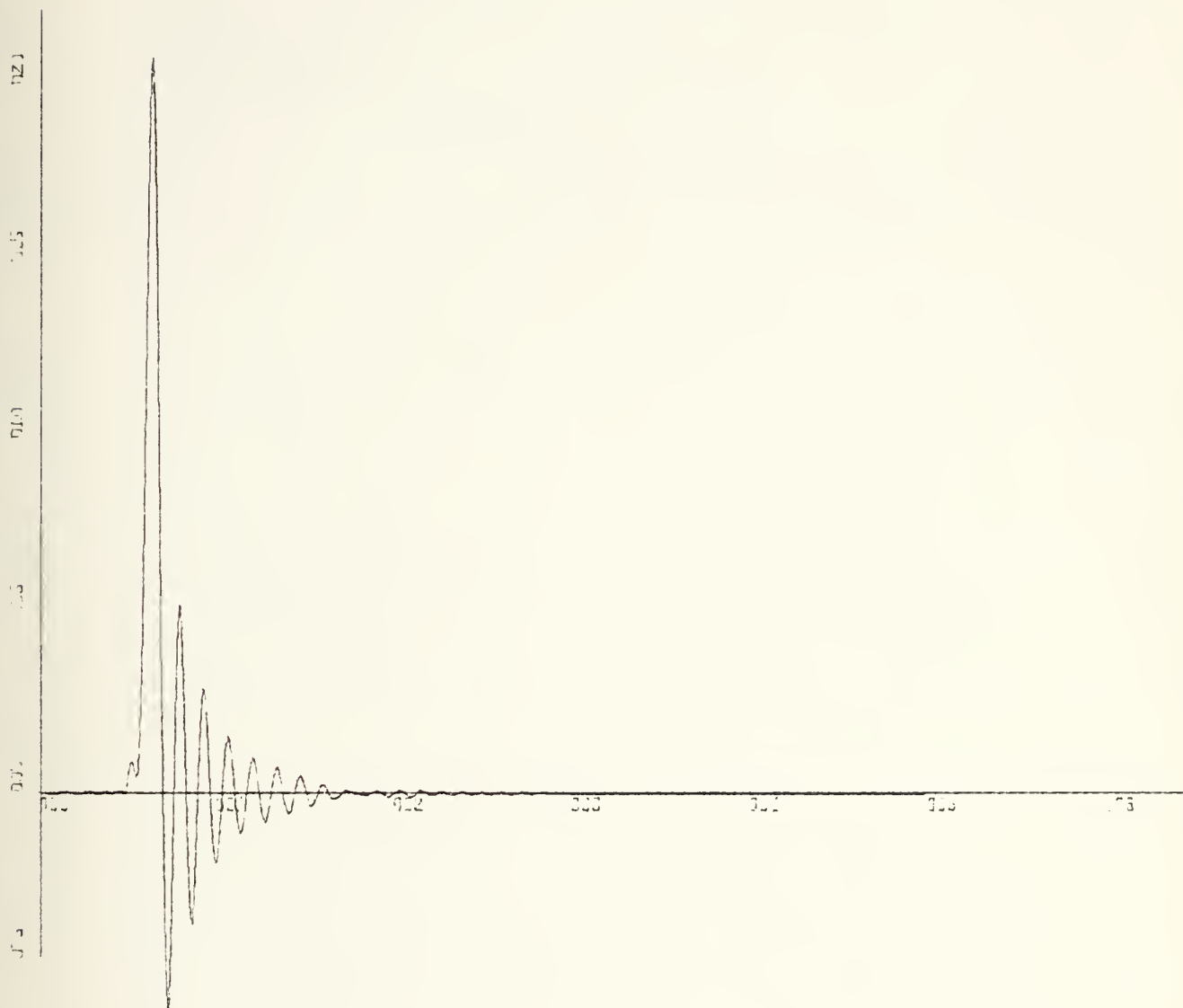
RGRT82 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 31

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT82 , TURN 20 KN.

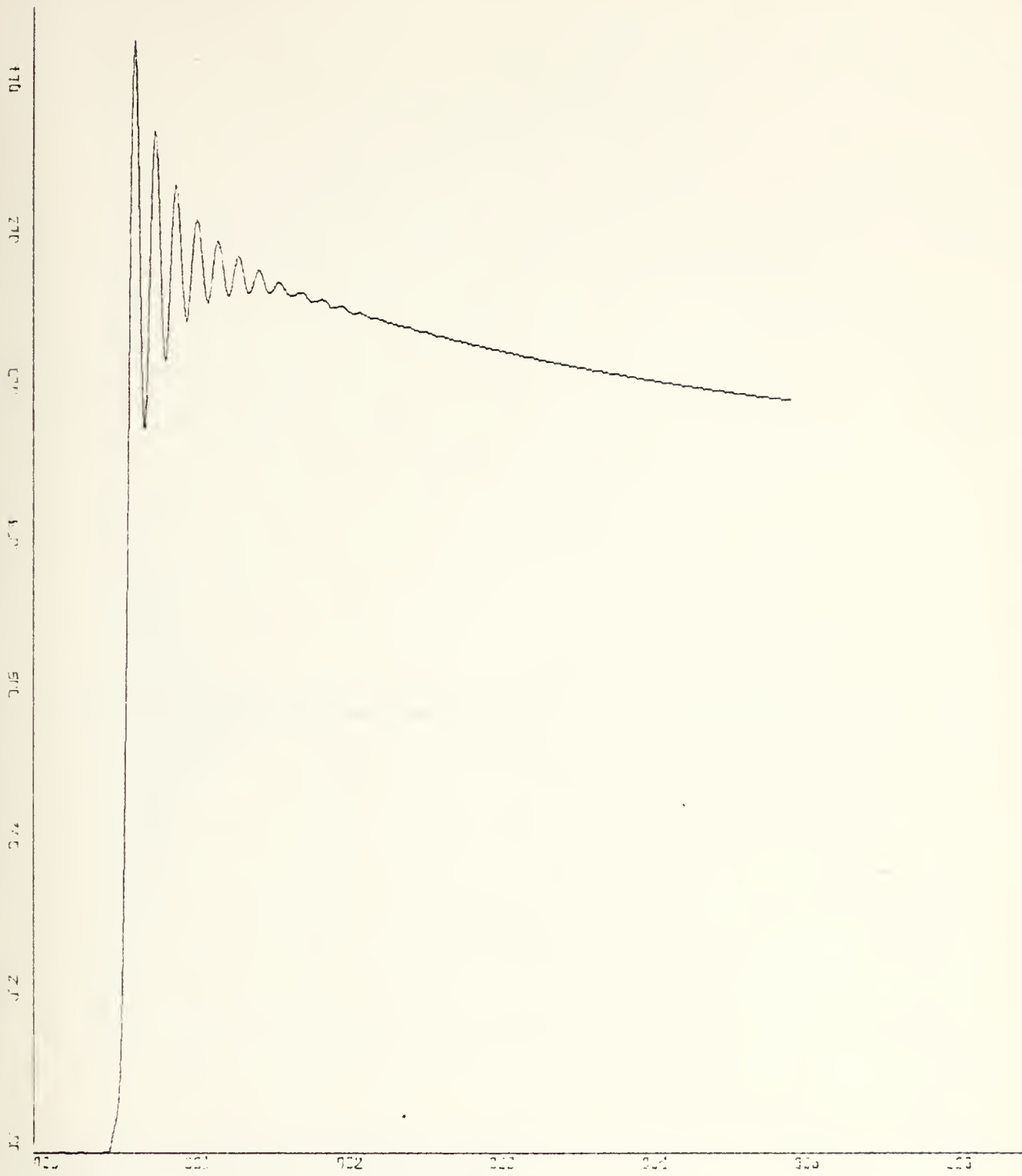
PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 32

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

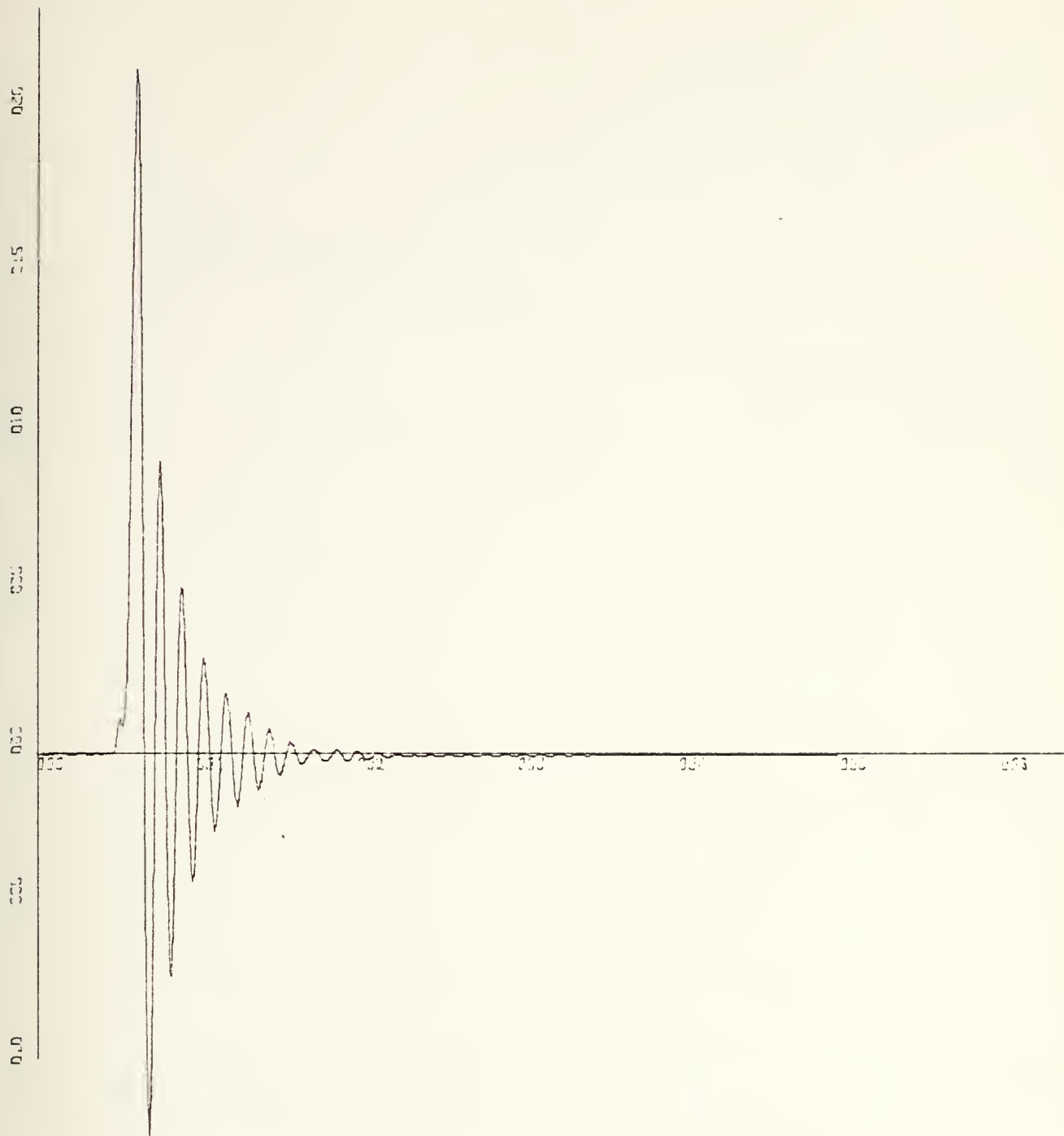
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 33

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCRTX1 . TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

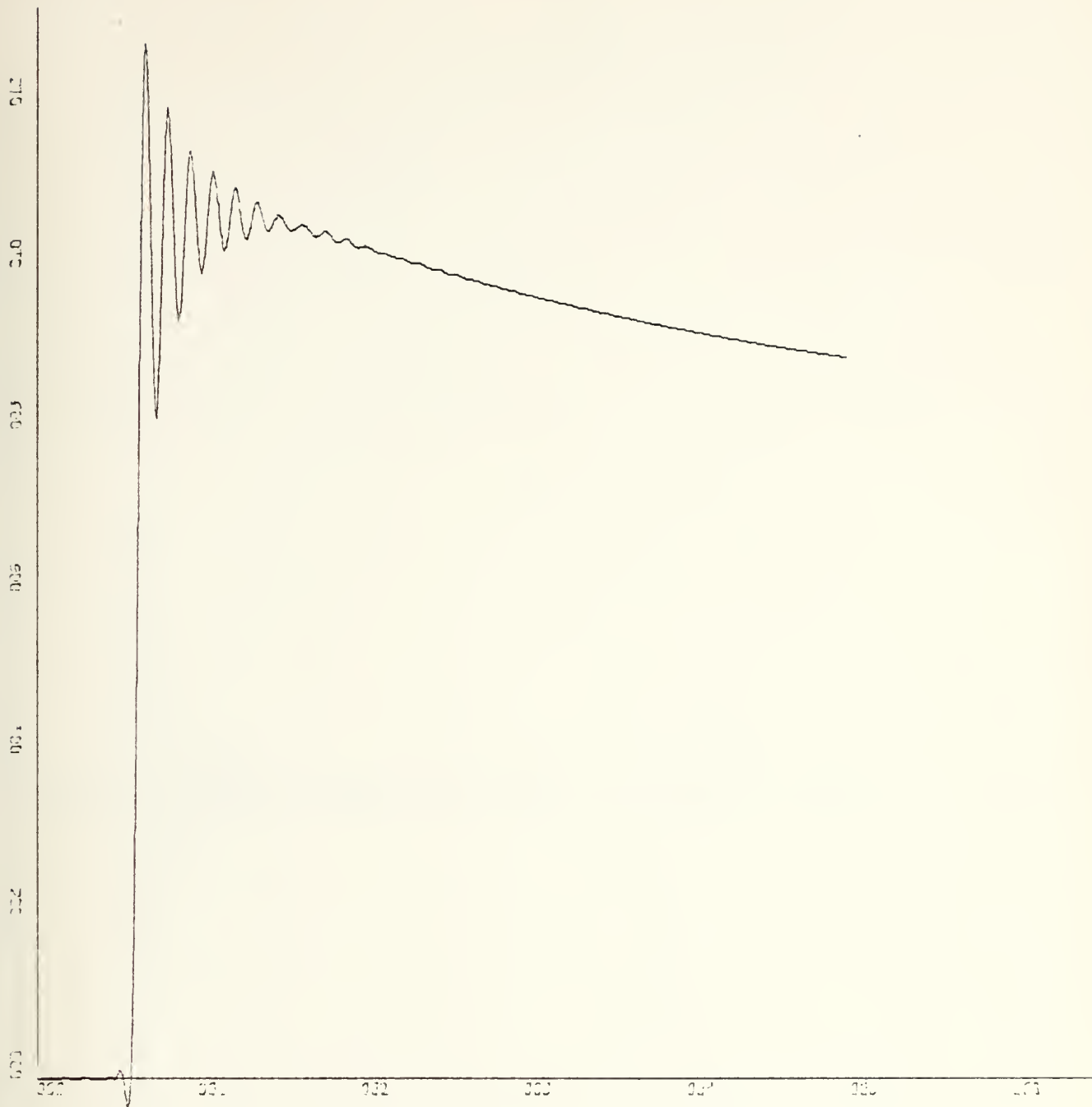
VERSUS TIME

PLOT 34

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







X-SCALE  $1.00E+01$  UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE  $2.00E-01$  UNITS INCH.

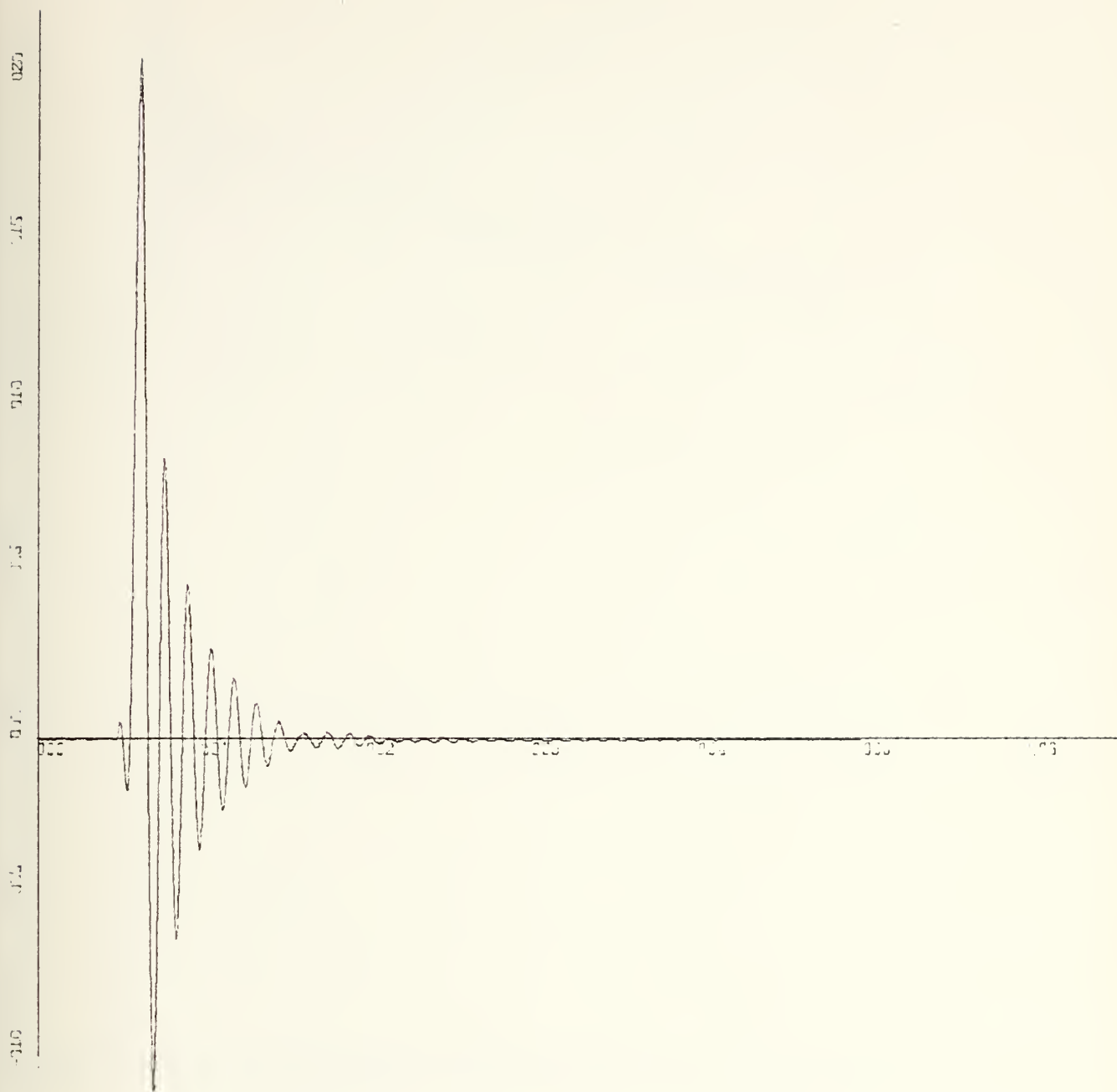
RGRTX2 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 35

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE-5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRTX2 , TURN 20 KN.

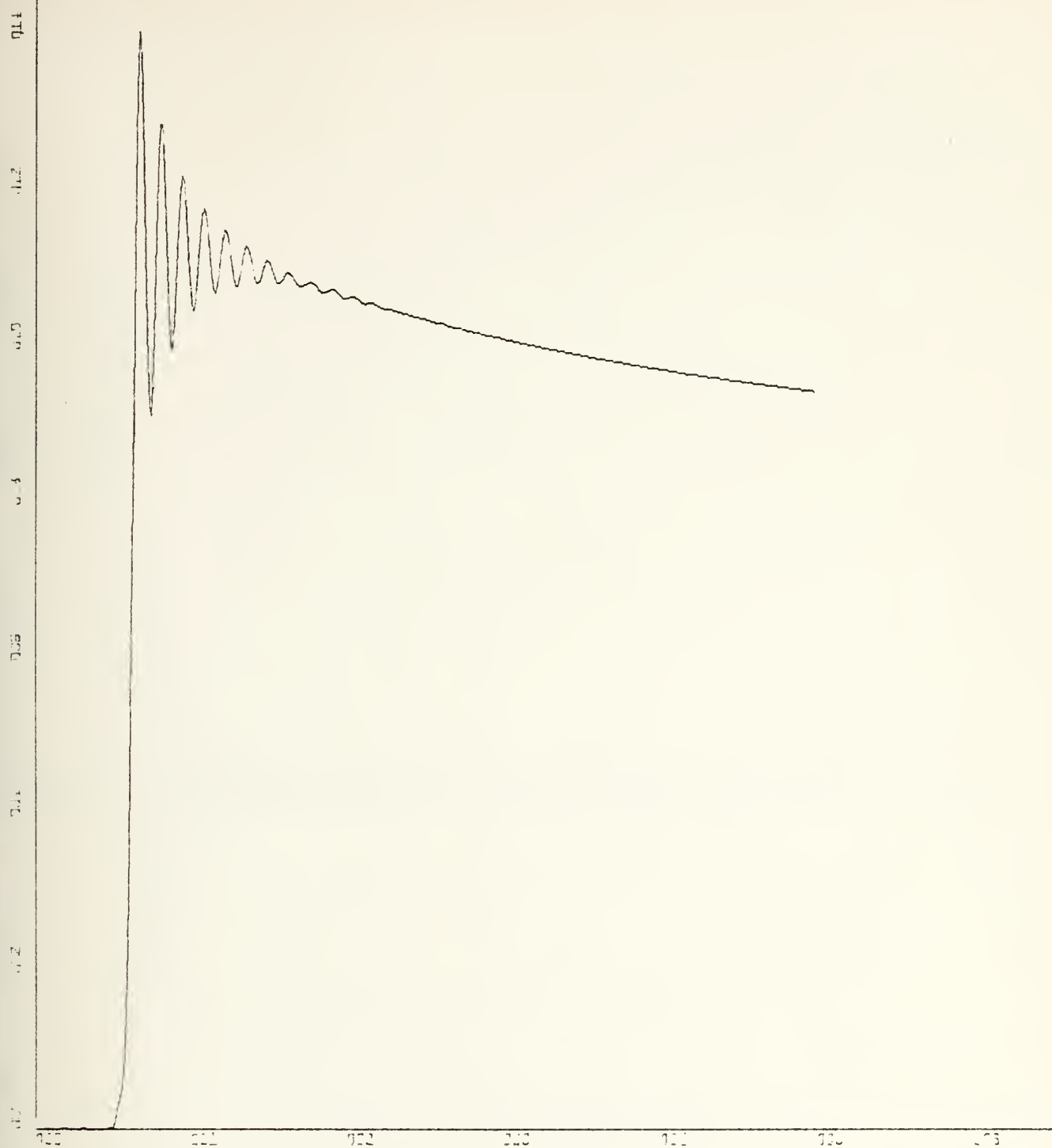
PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 36

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE: 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

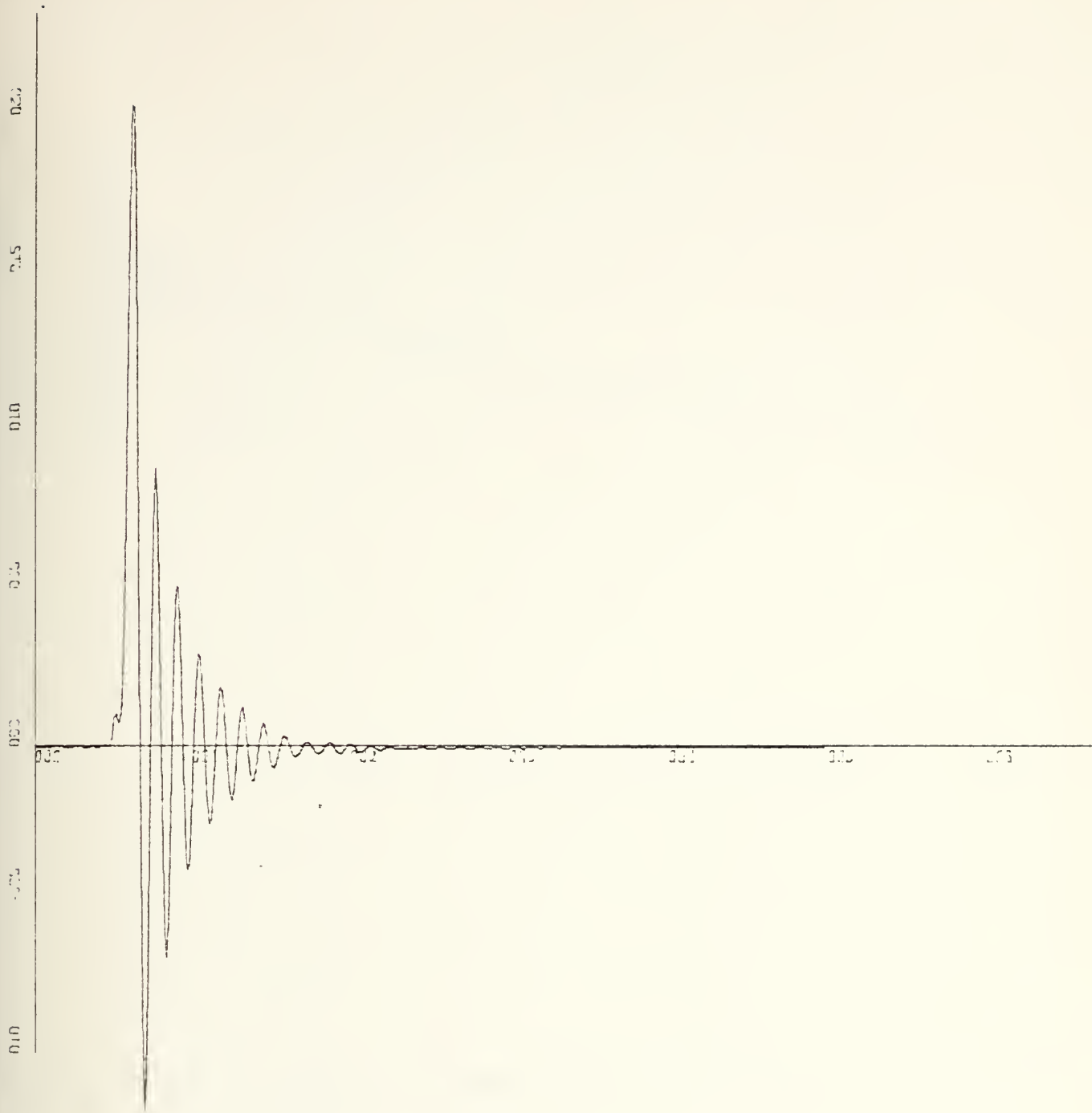
RGRTX3 - TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 37

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRTX3 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

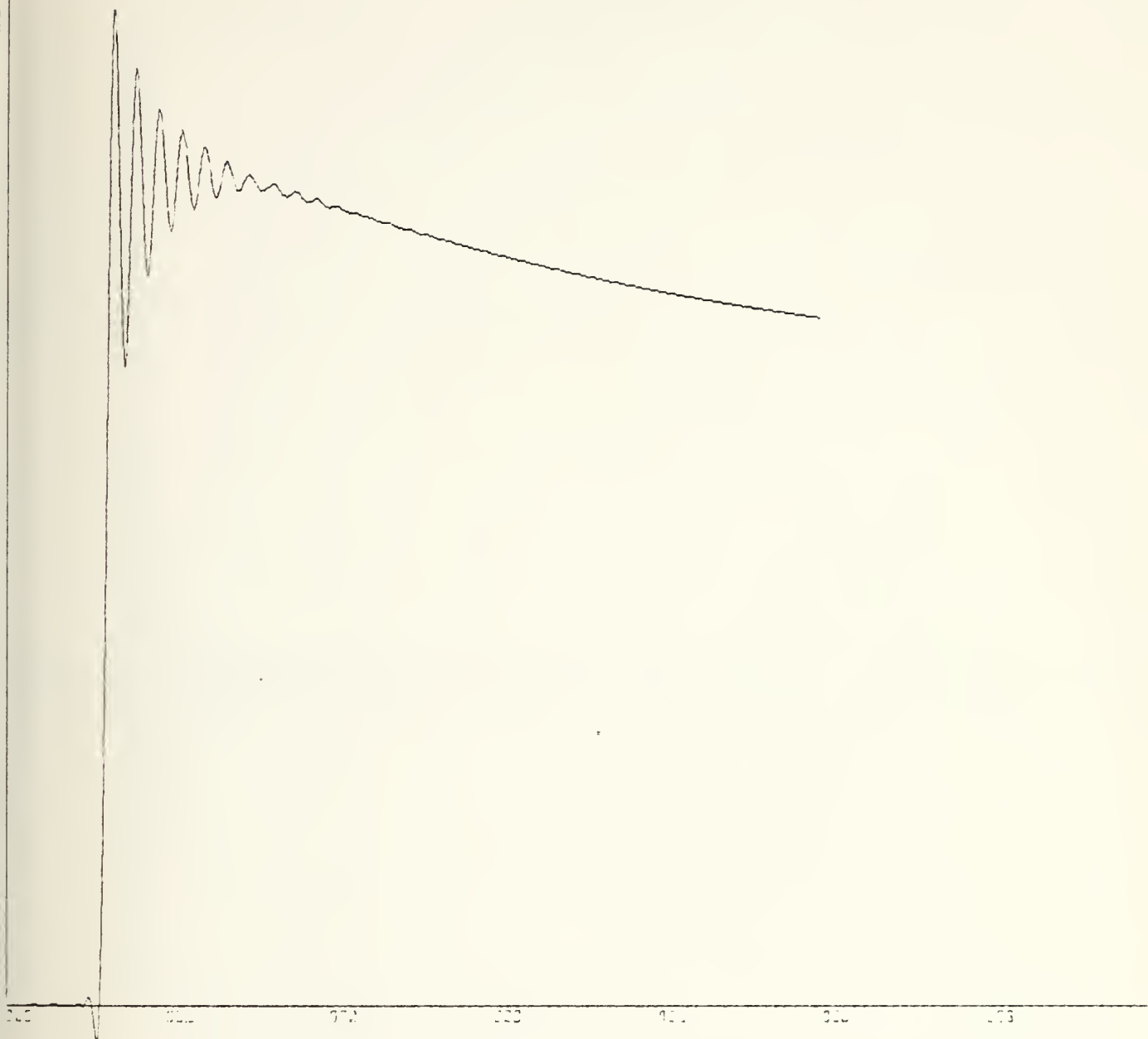
VERSUS TIME

PLOT 38

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







X-SCALE .1-00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE .2-00E-01 UNITS INCH.

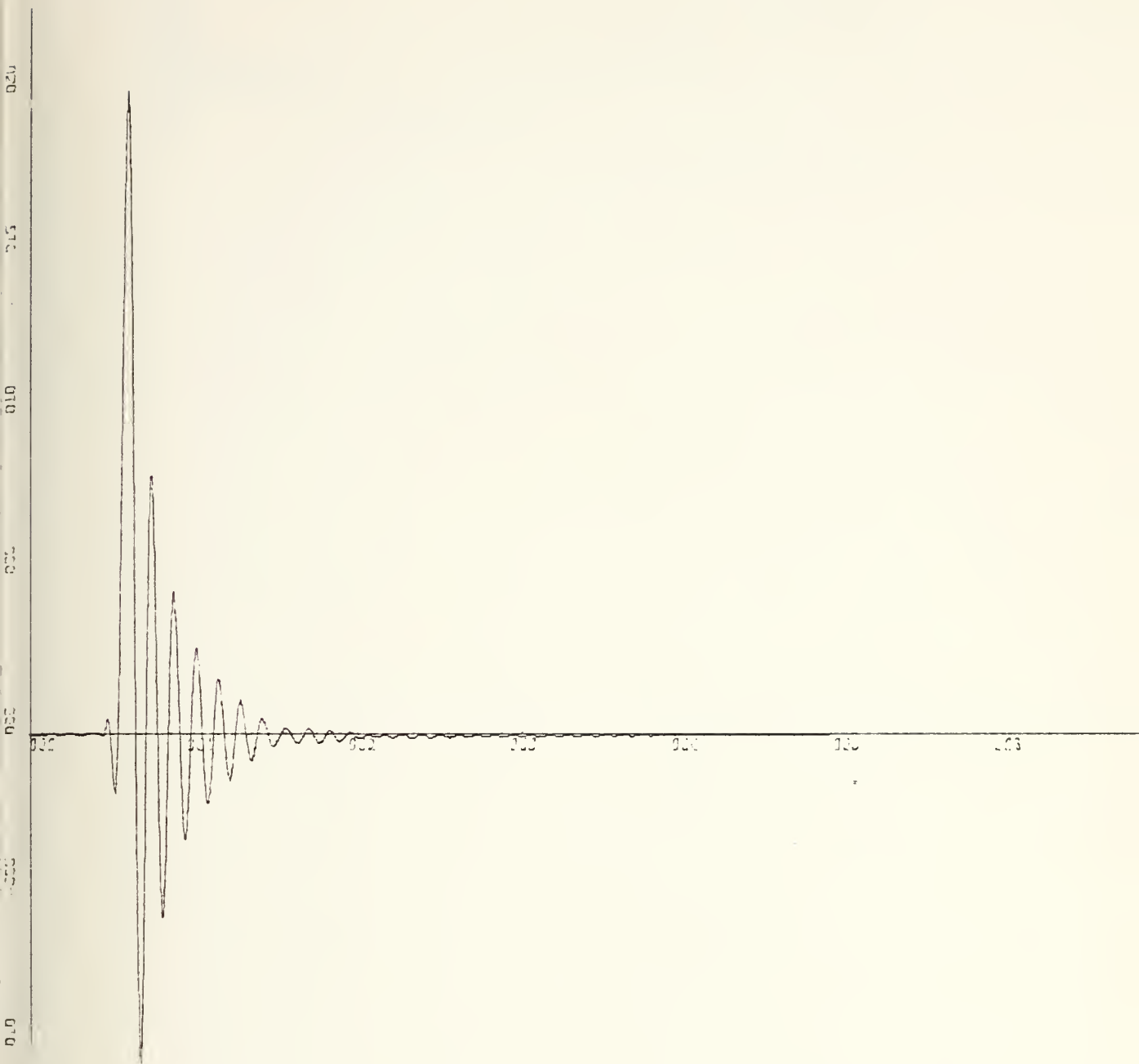
RGRTX4 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 39

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





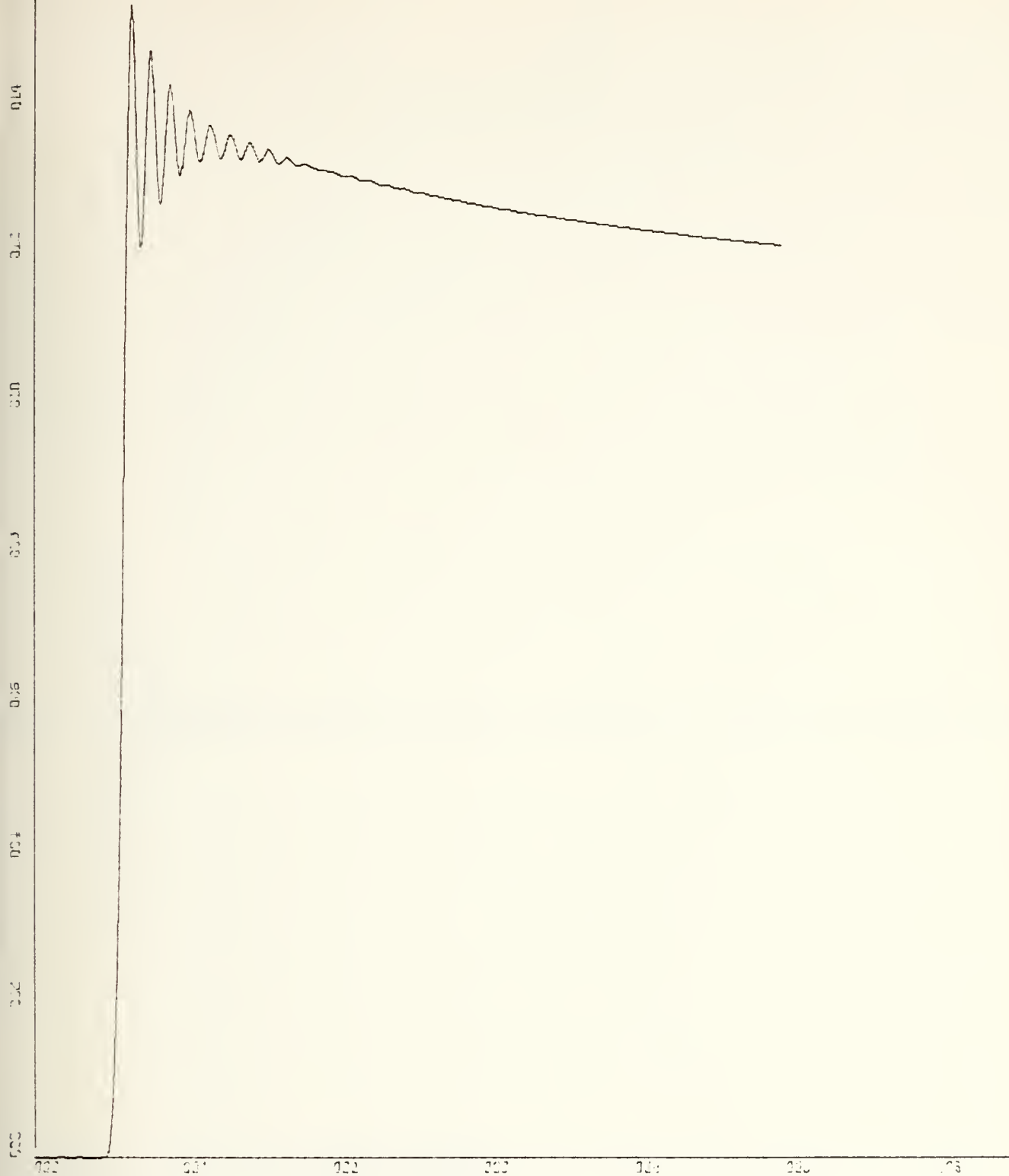
X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.  
 Y-SCALE-5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.  
 RGRTX4 , TURN 20 KN.  
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 40

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

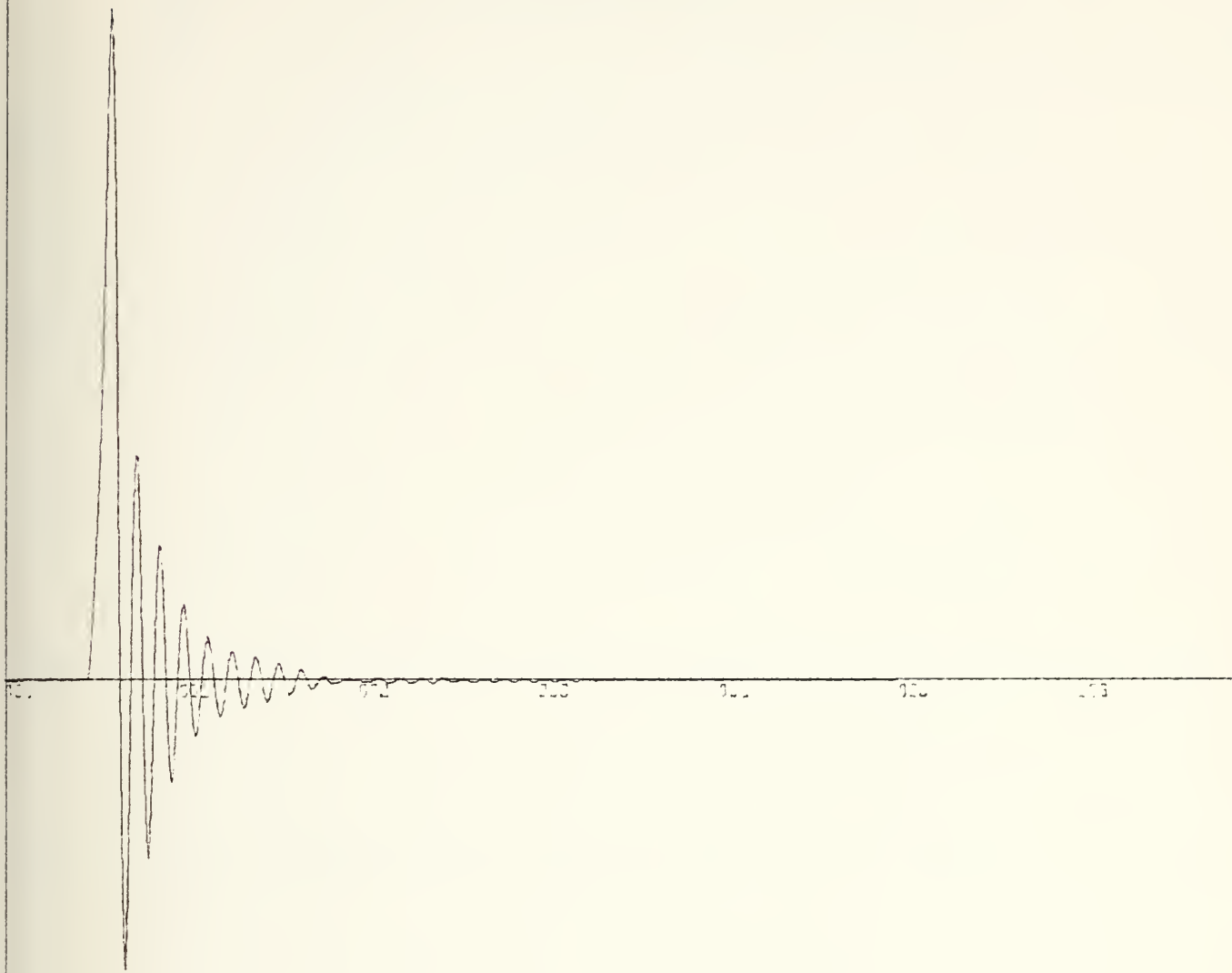
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 41

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



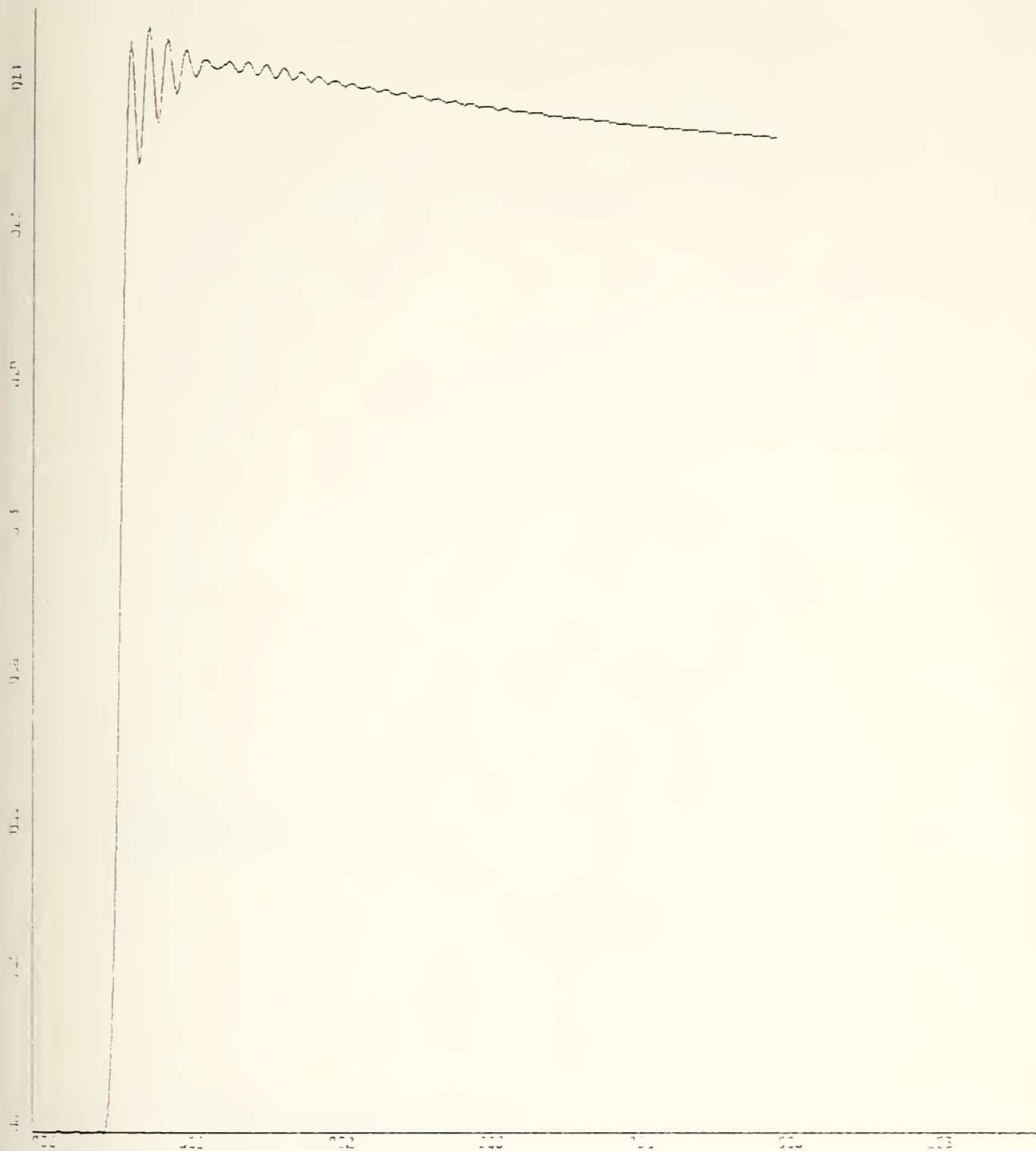


X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.  
Y-SCALE-5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.  
RGRT11 . TURN 20 KN.  
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 42  
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

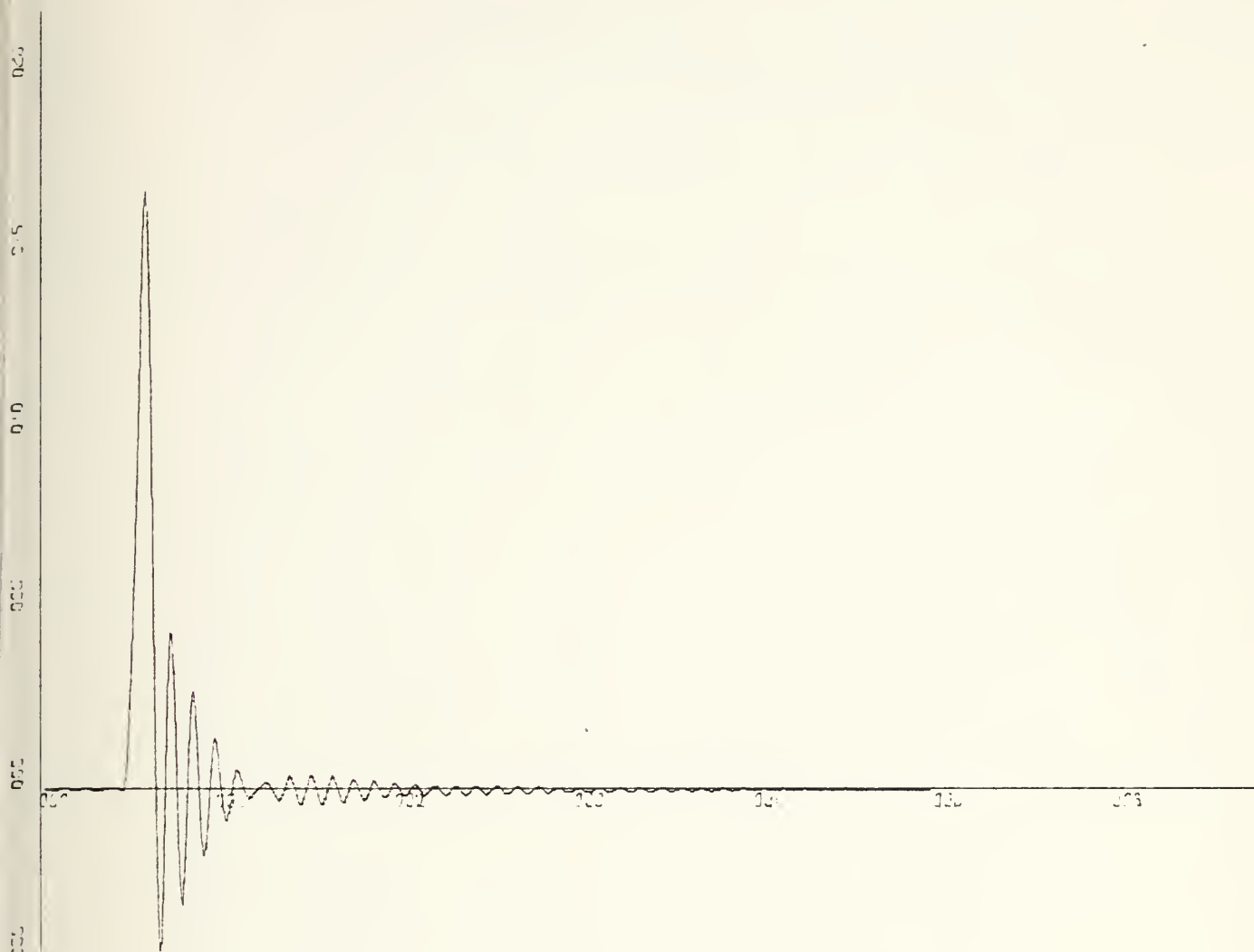
K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

P-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 43

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT12 , TURN 20 KN.

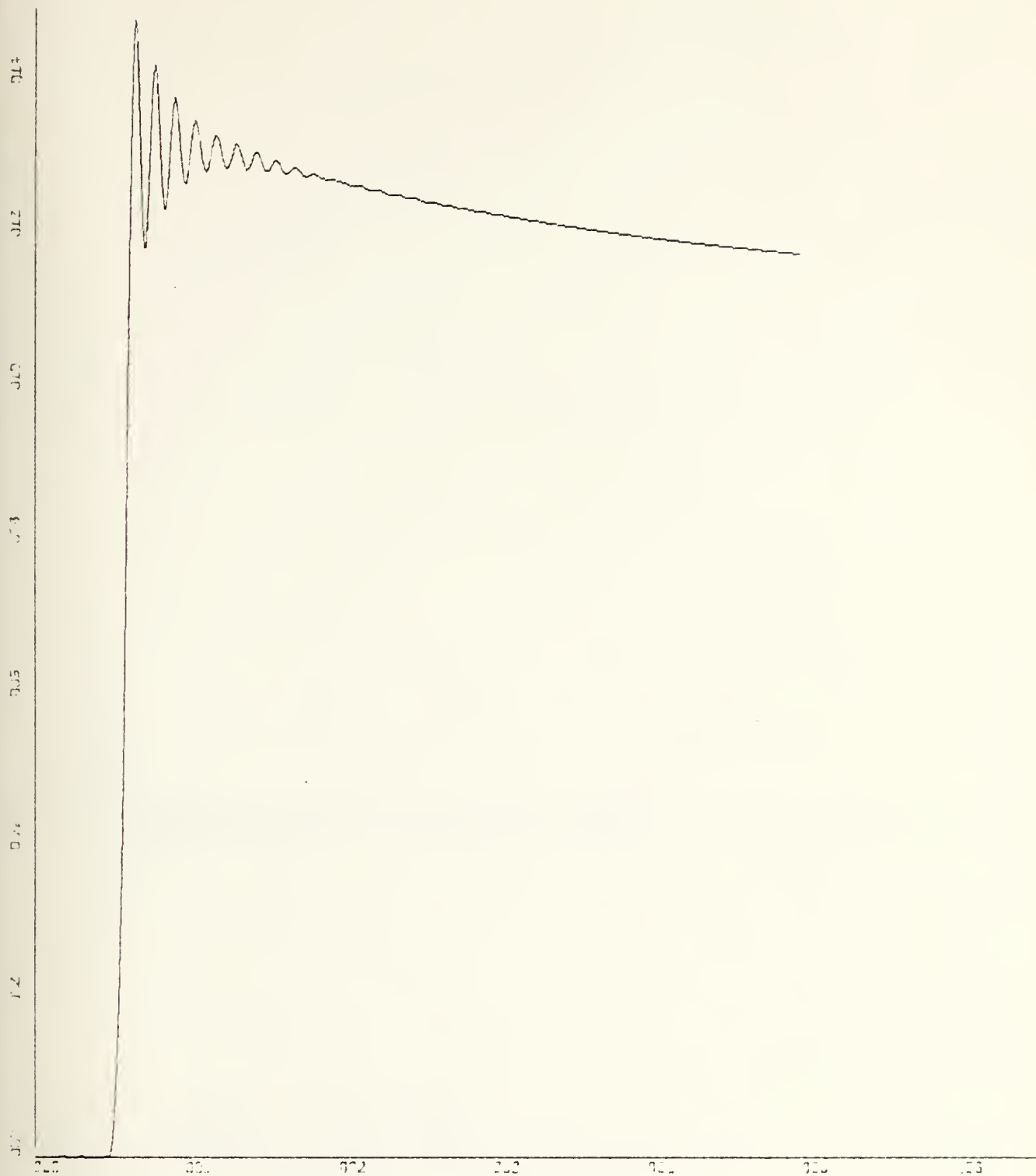
PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 44

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

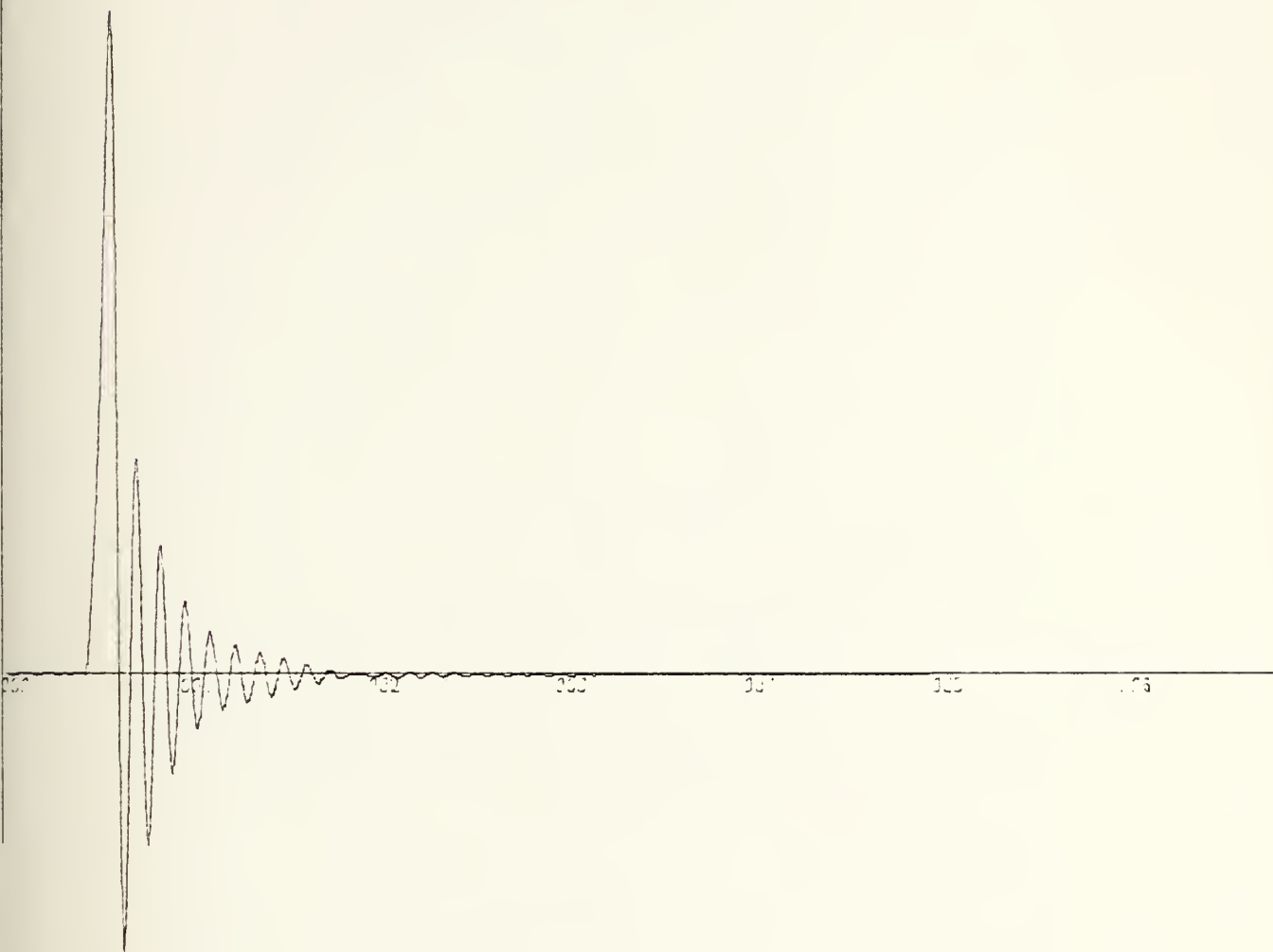
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 45

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT13 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

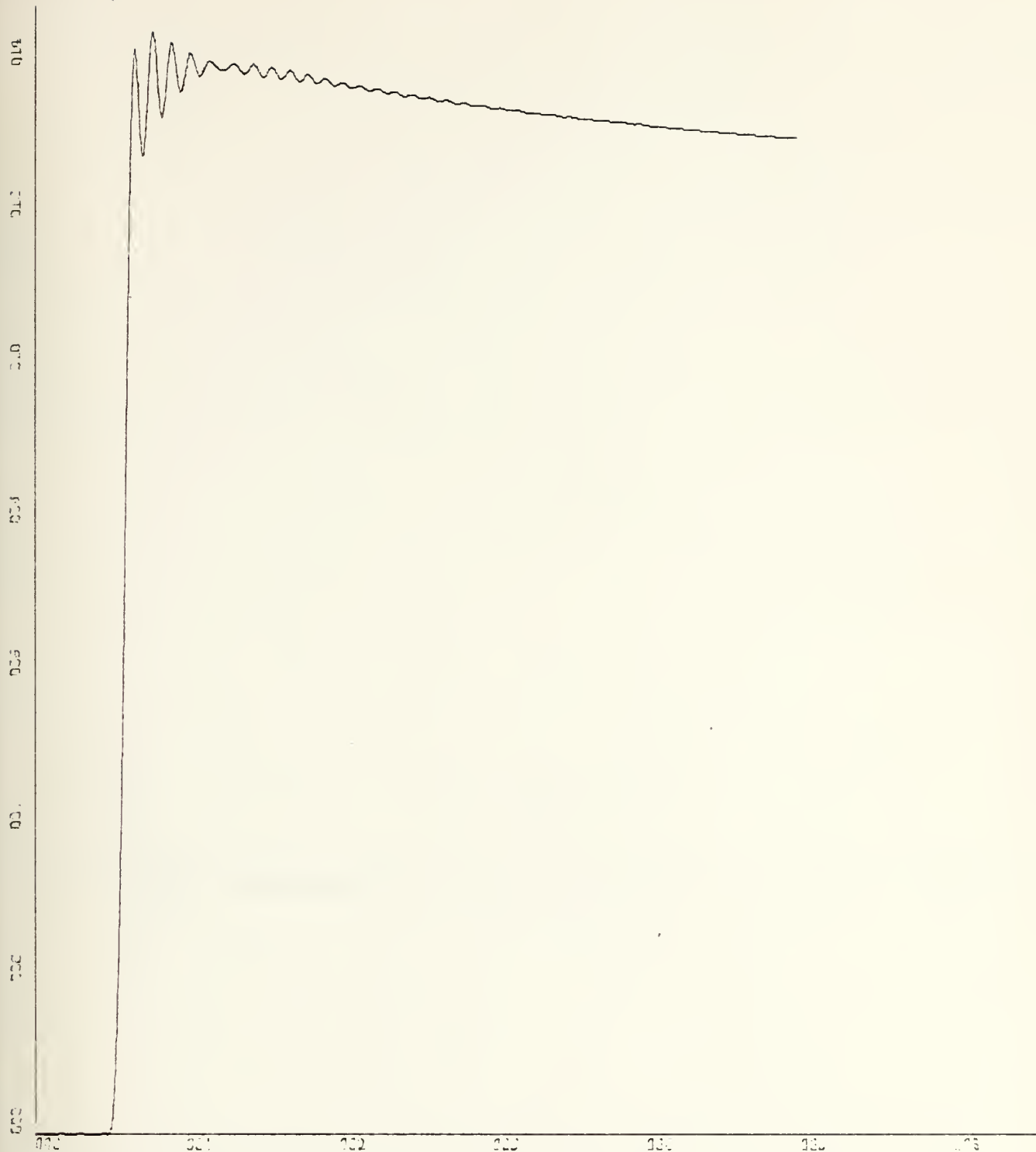
VERSUS TIME

PLOT 46

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







PLOT 18 ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

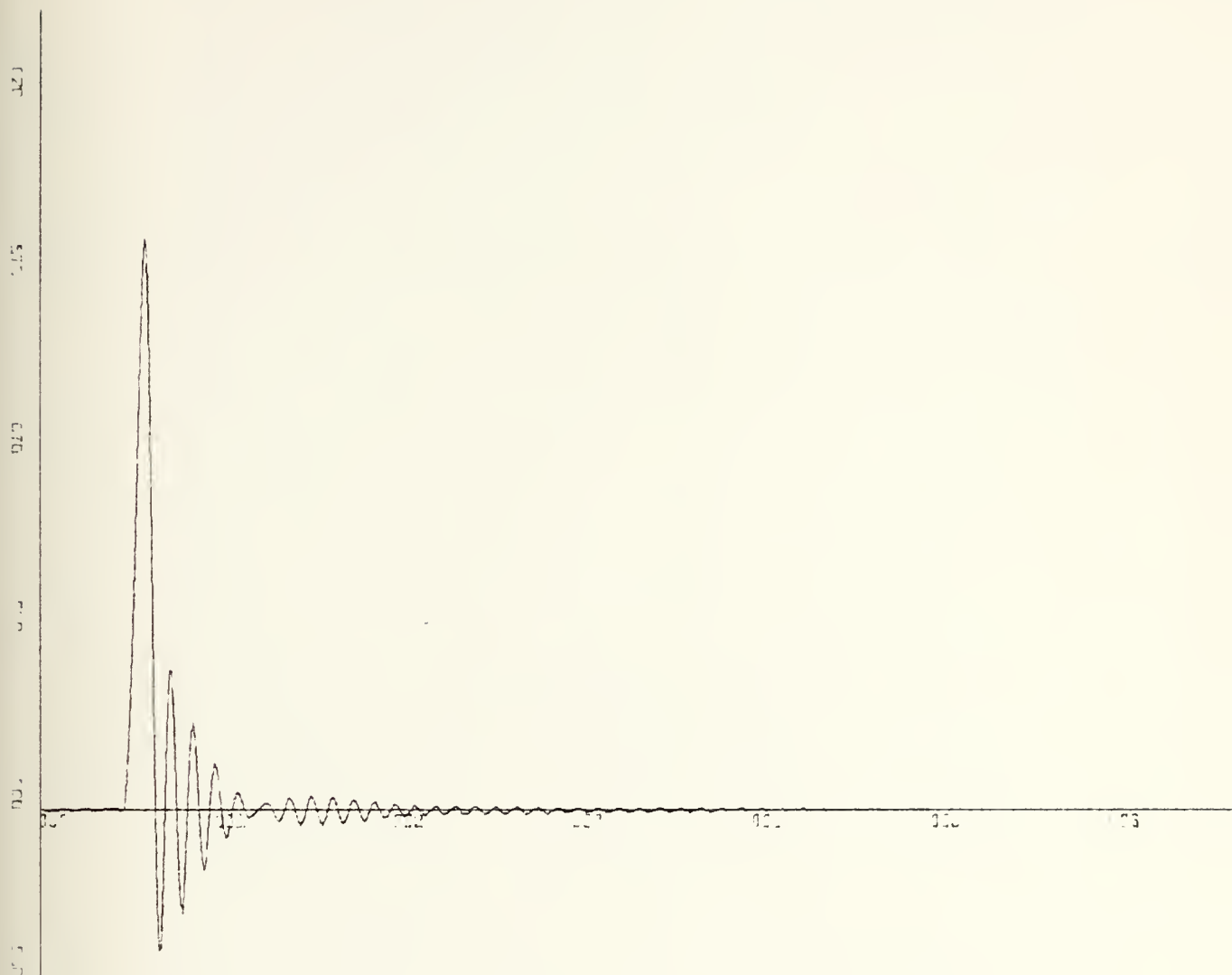
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 47

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT14 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

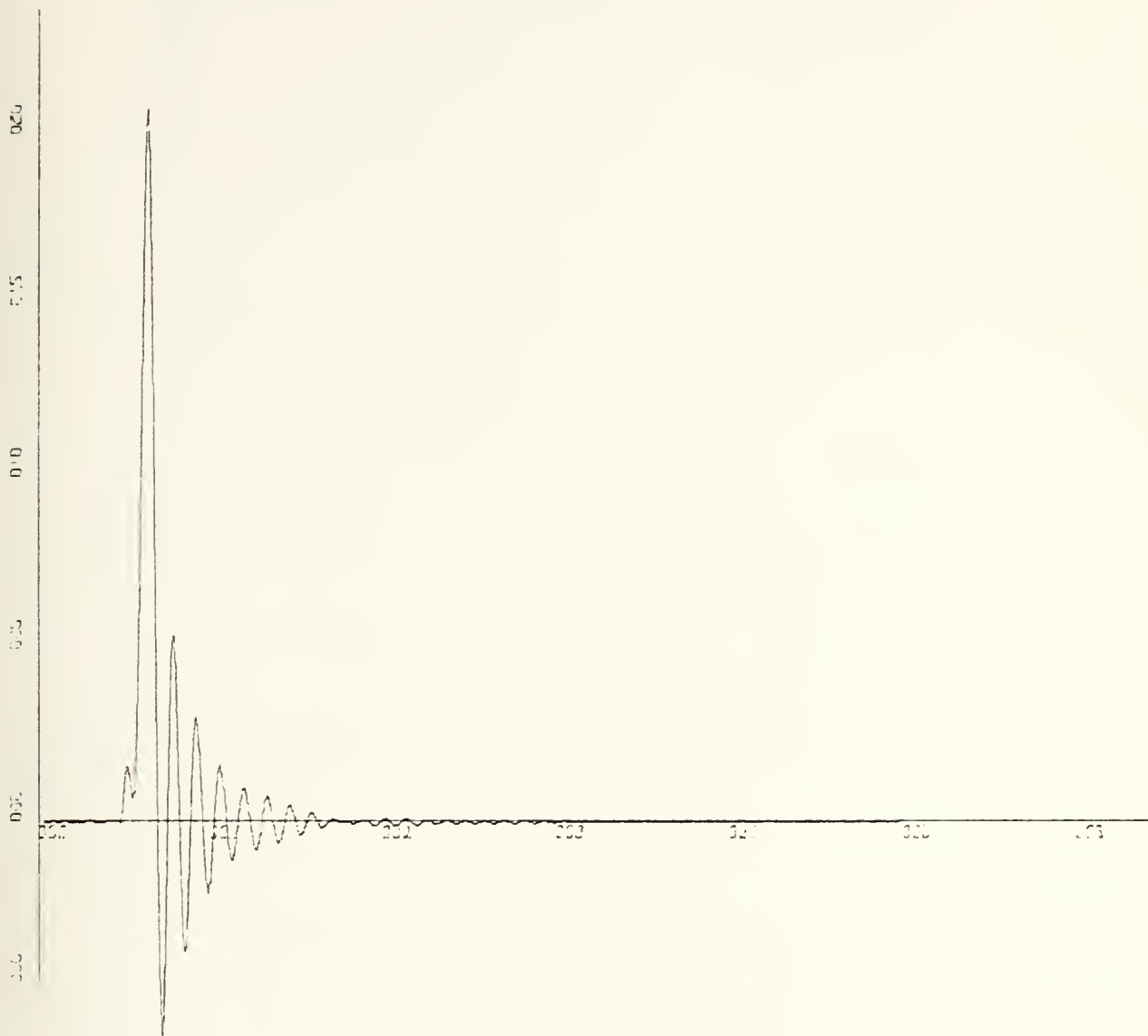
PLOT 48

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix









K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Z-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RUN001 : TURN 20 KN

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

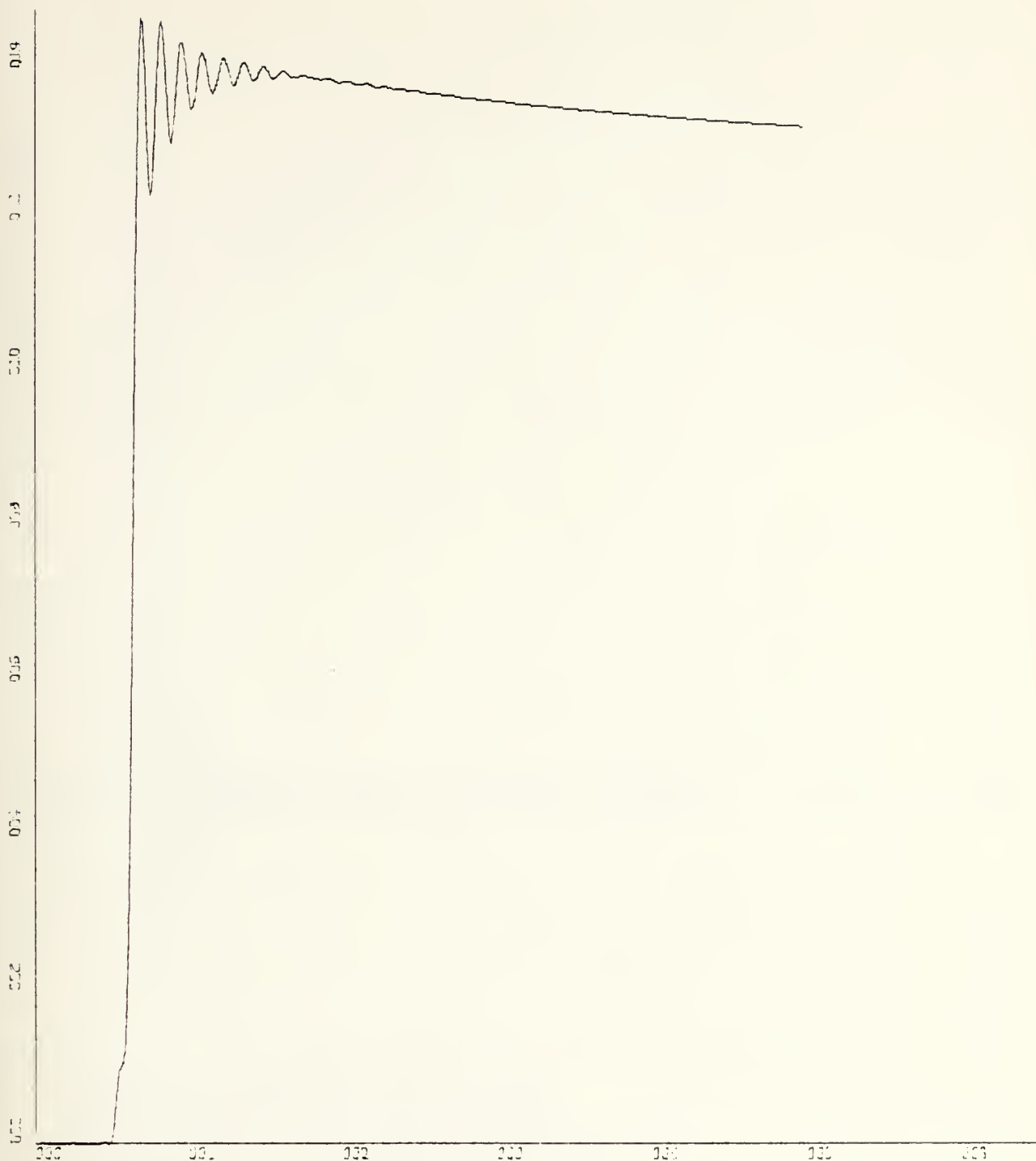
VERSUS TIME

PLOT 50

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







PLOT 15 ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

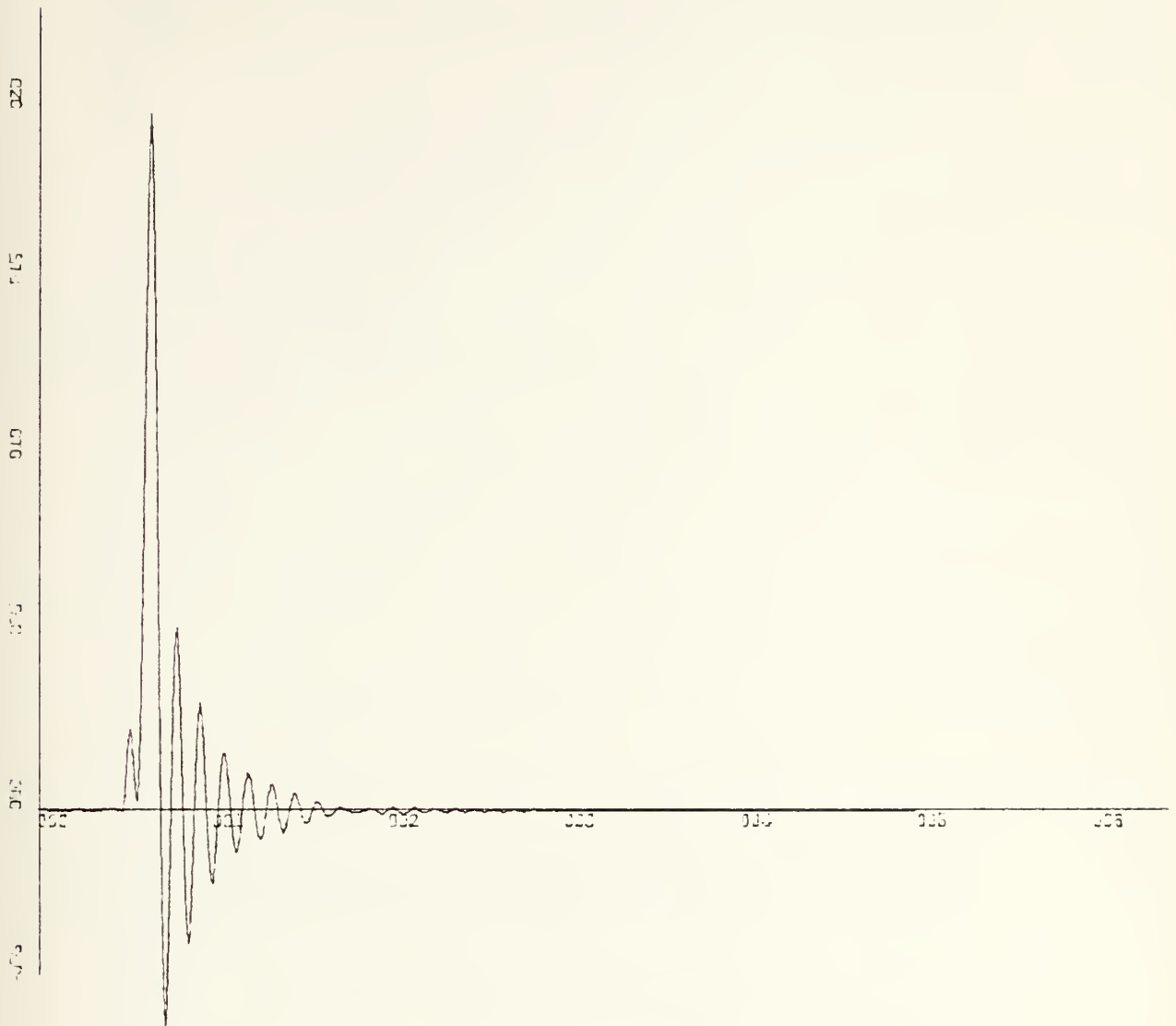
X-SCALE- 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE- 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 51

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RUNOD2 , TURN 20 KN

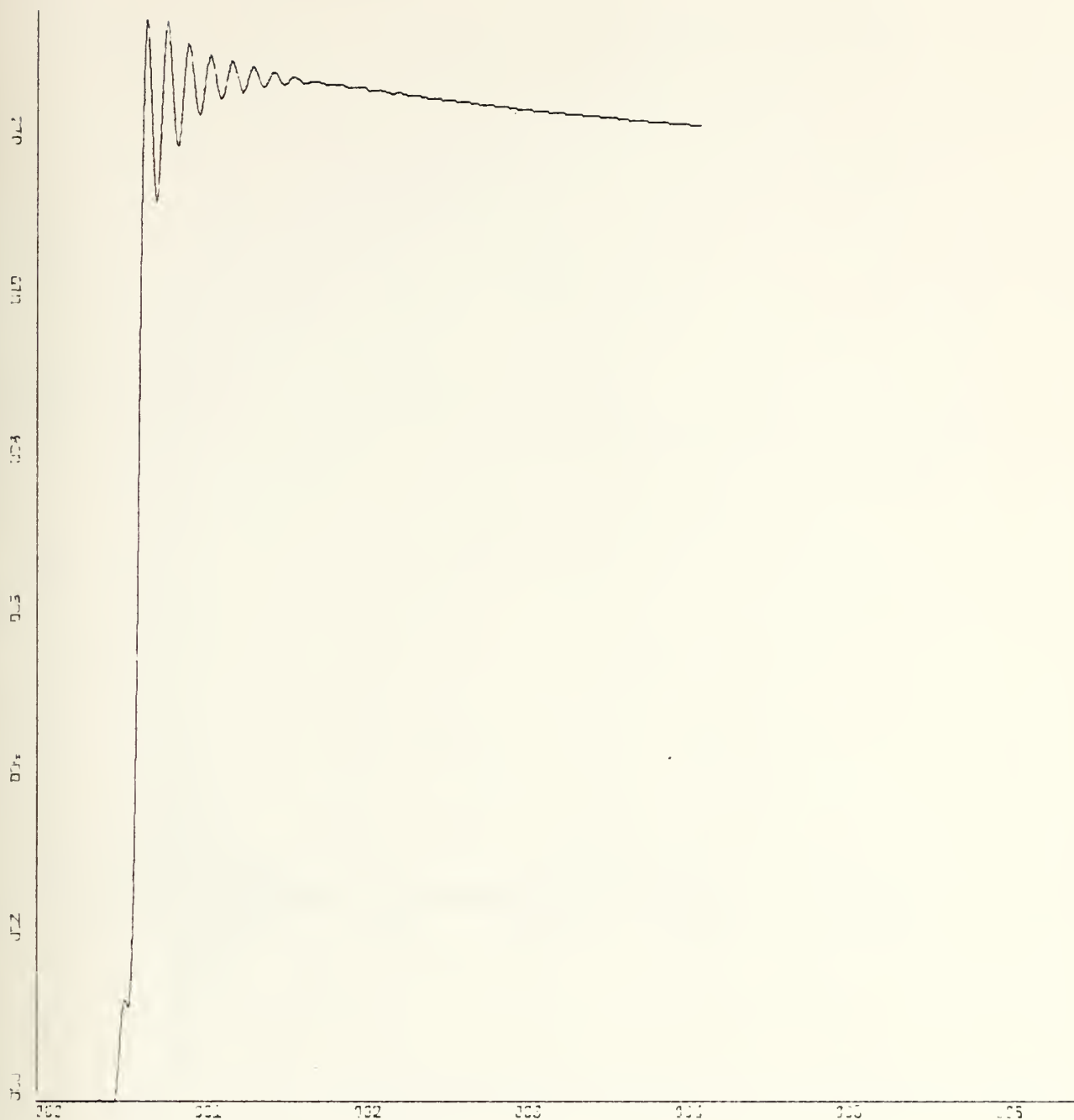
PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 52

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

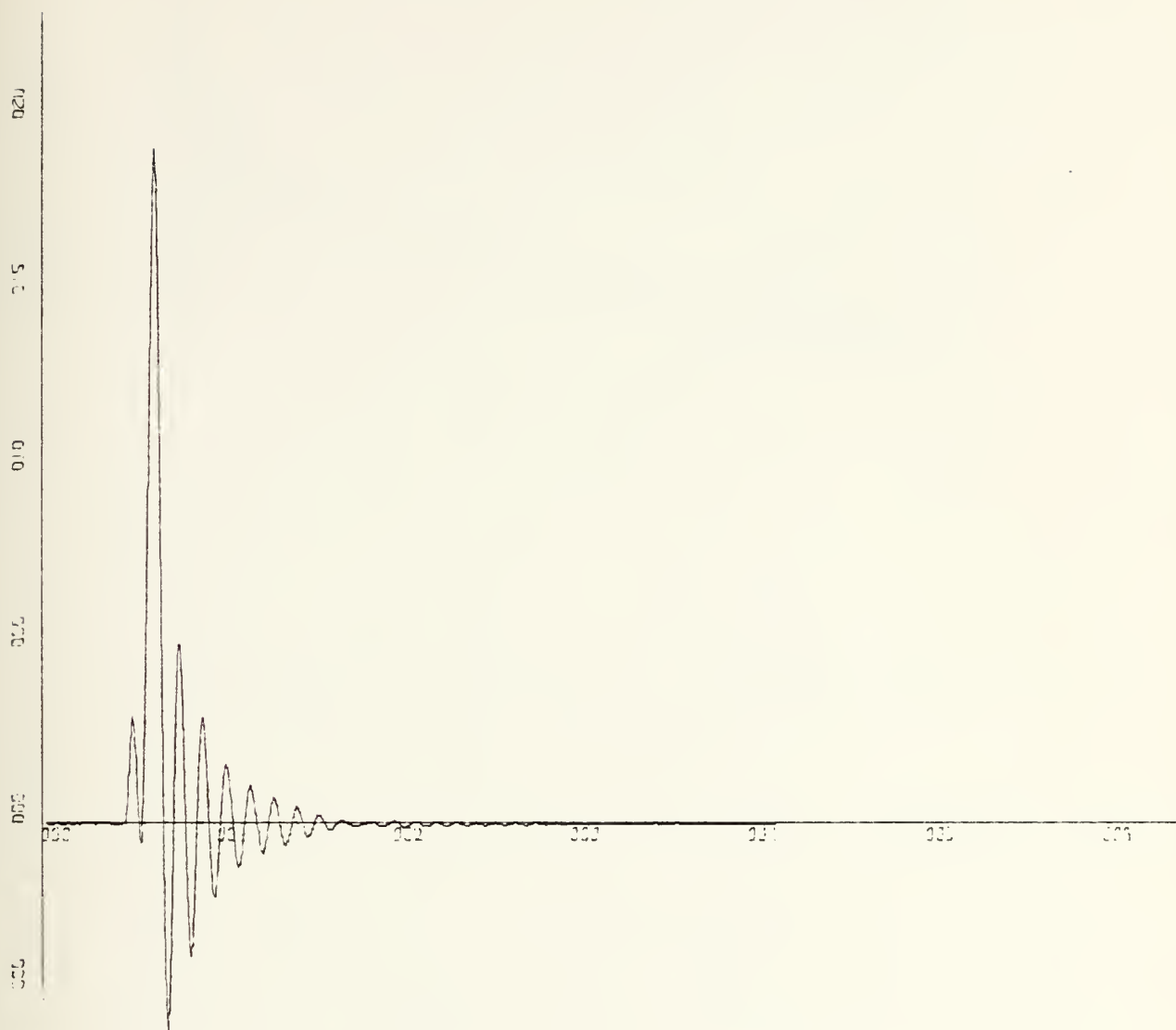
RUNCD3 , TURN 20 KN

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 53

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE: 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RUN003 . TURN 20 KN

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

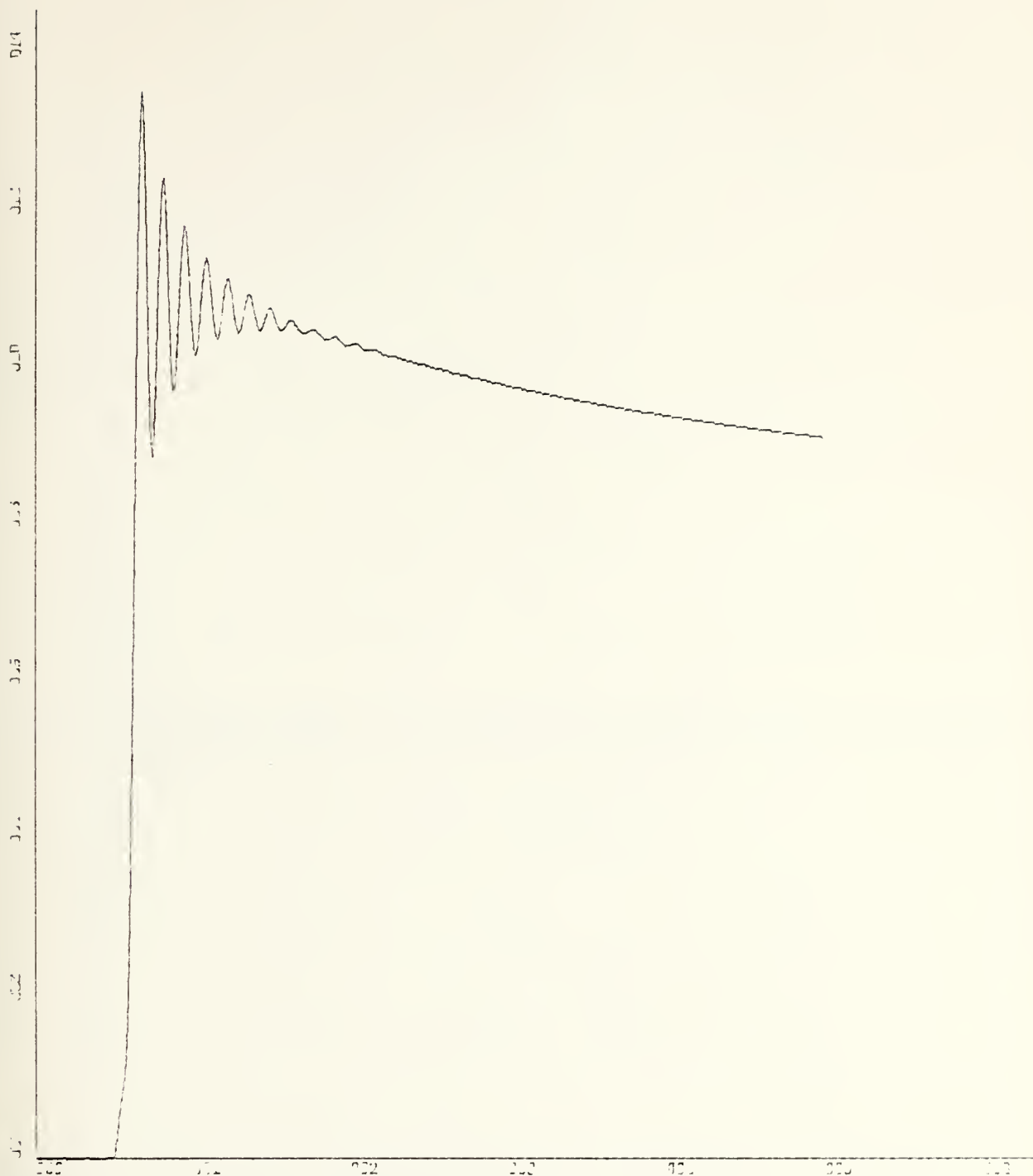
VERSUS TIME

PLOT 54

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

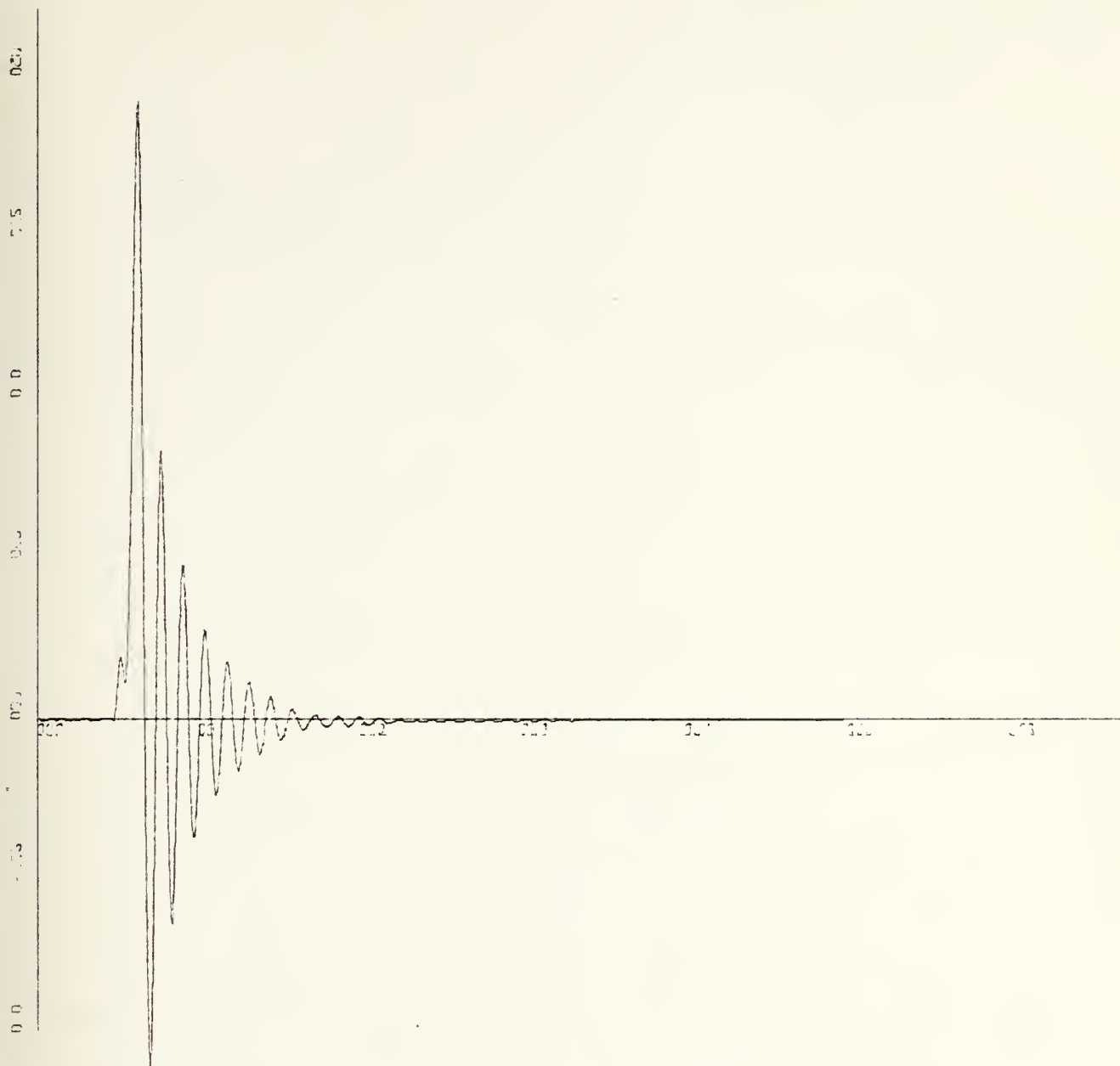
X-SCALE= 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE= 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 55

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

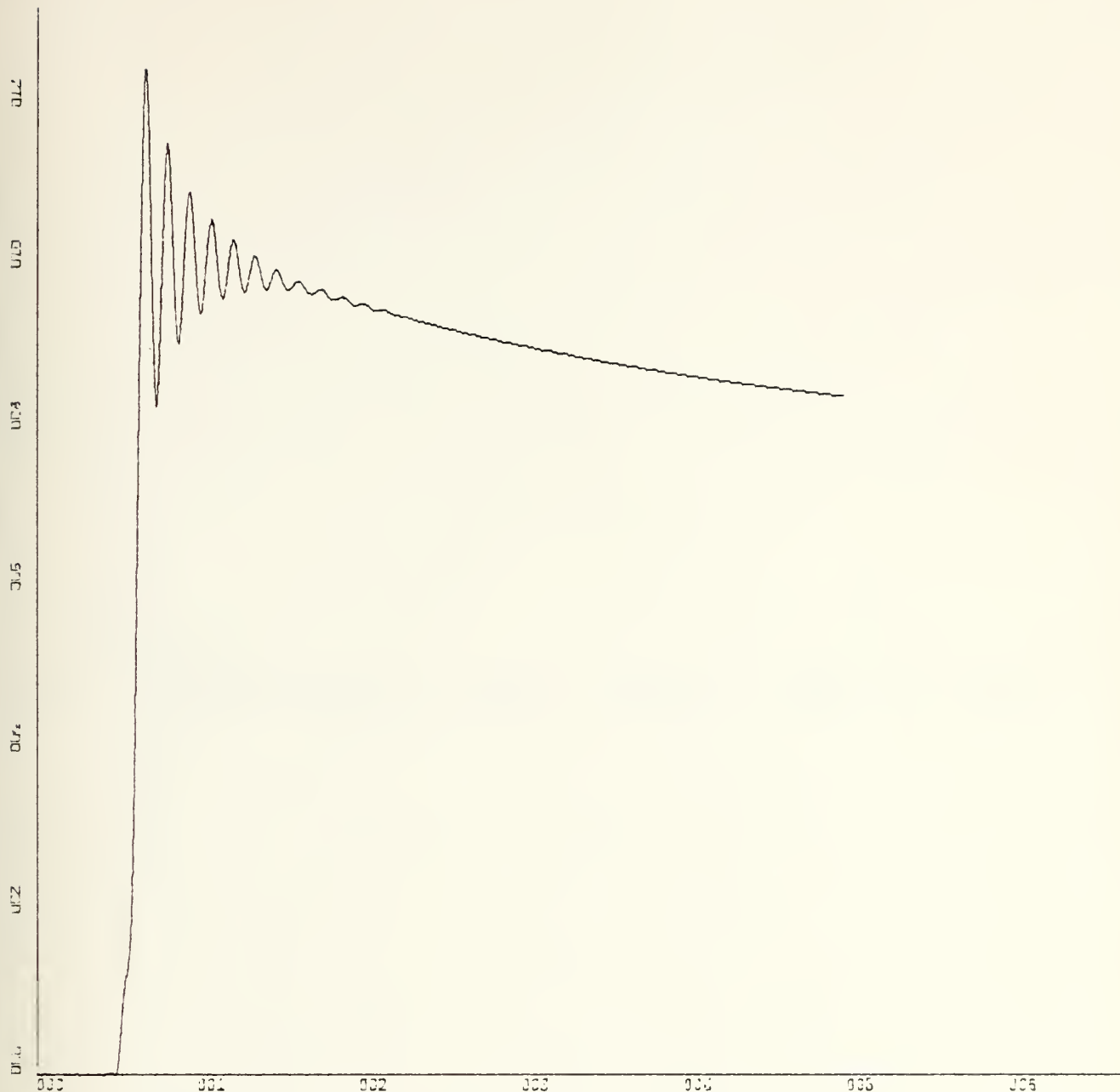
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROF1 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD  
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 56

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

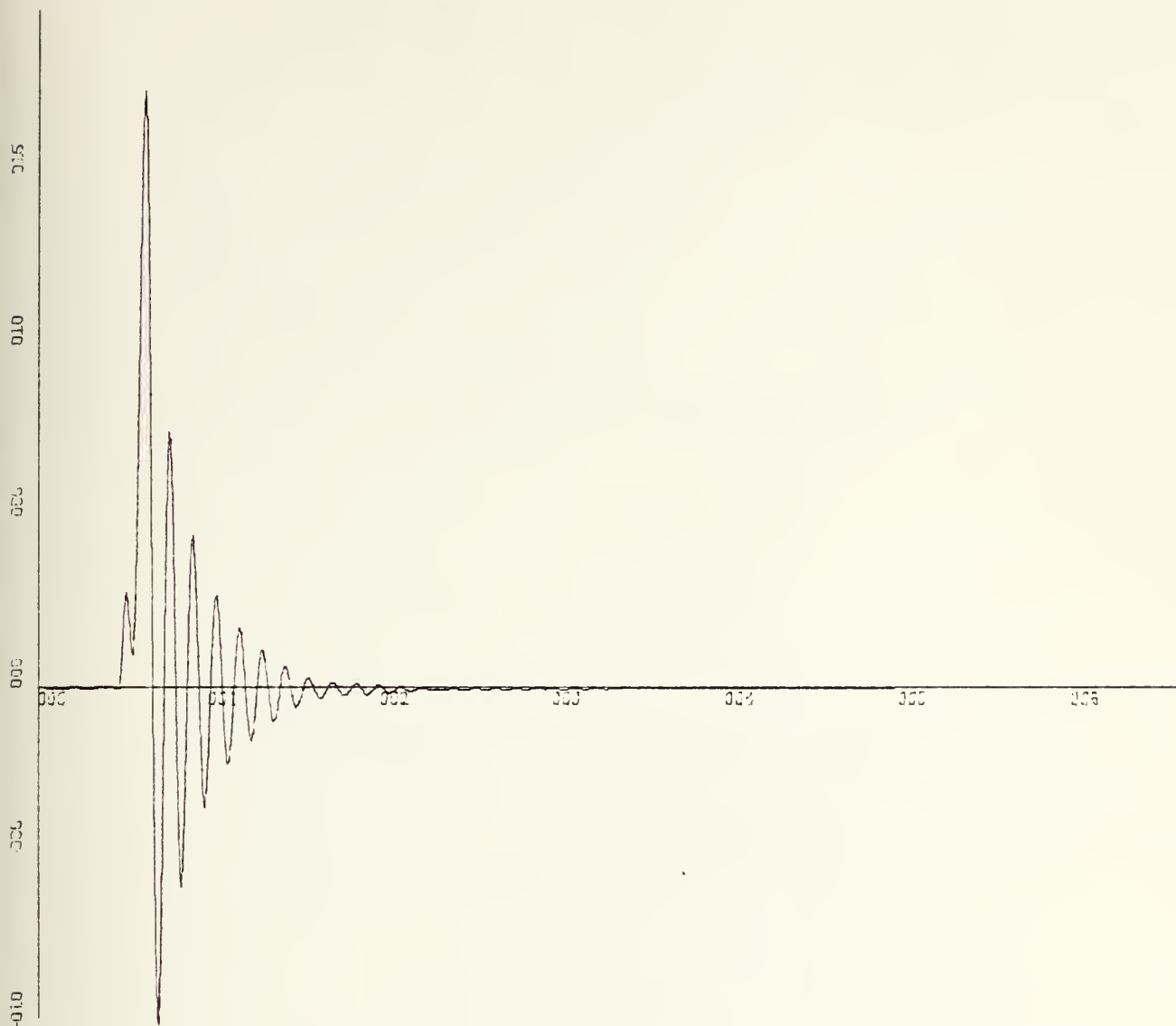
Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROF4 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD  
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 57

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

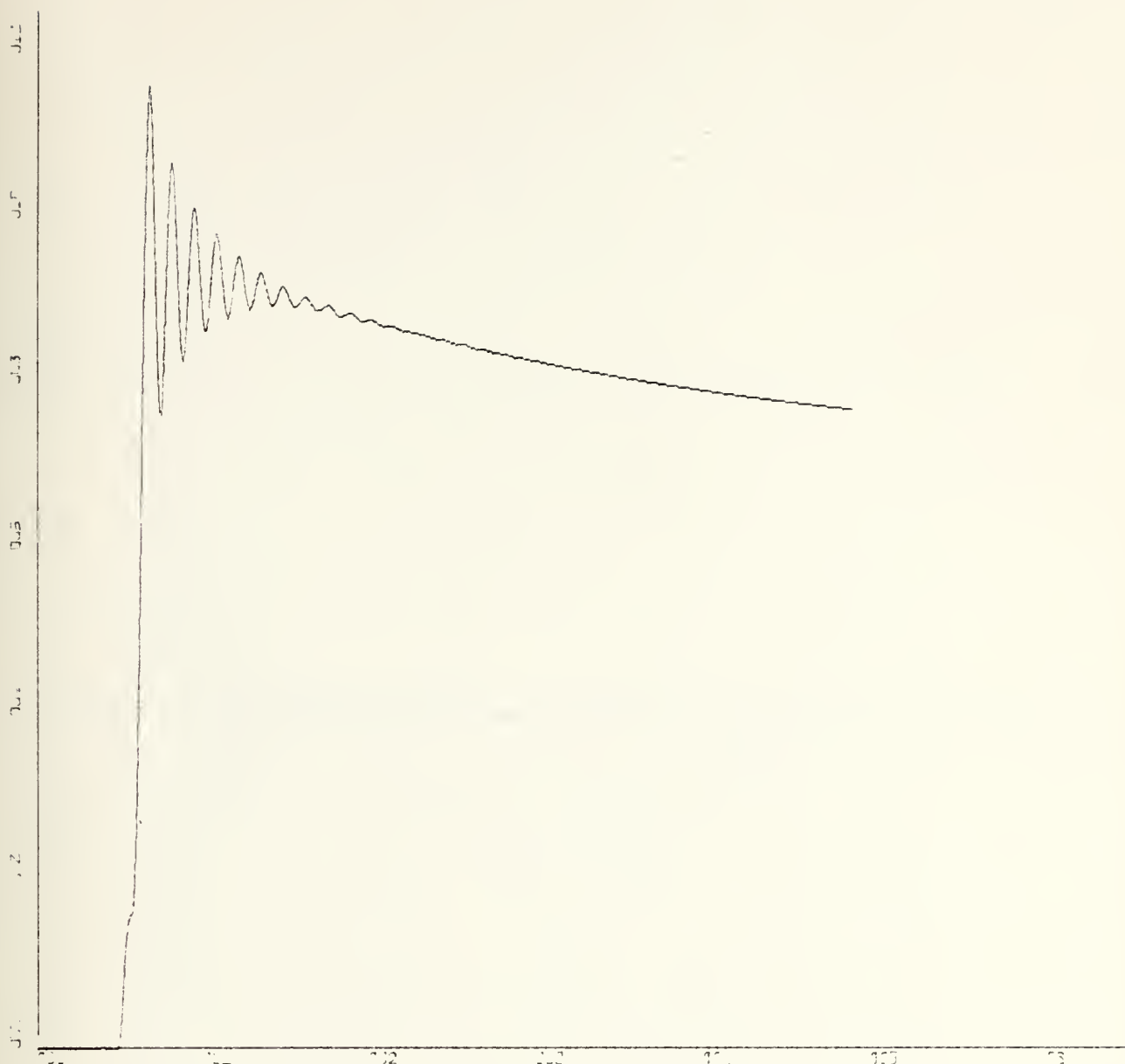
RGROF4 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD  
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 58

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH,

Y-SCALE-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH,

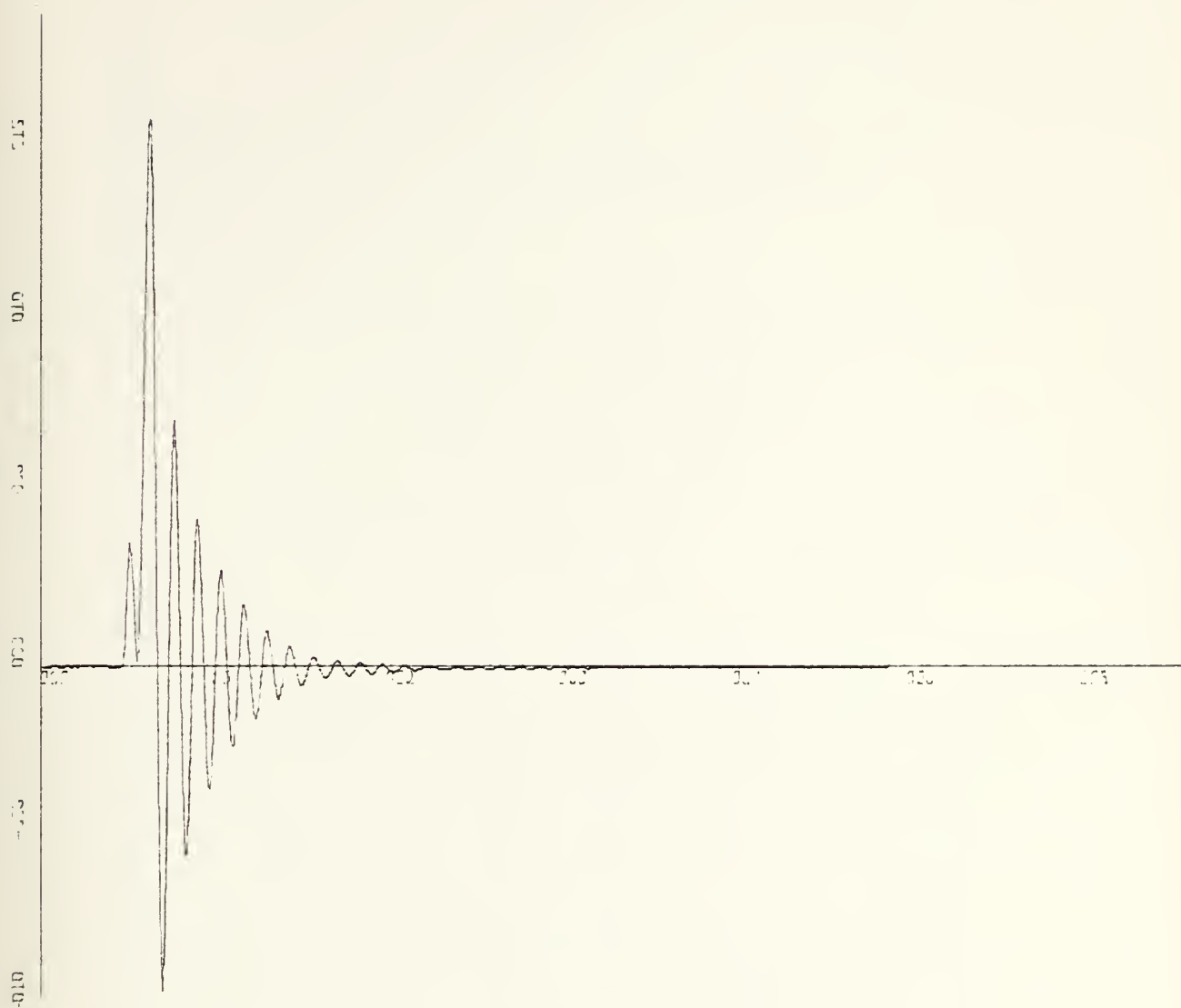
ROROF3 , TURN 20 KN , RUDK=15

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 59

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

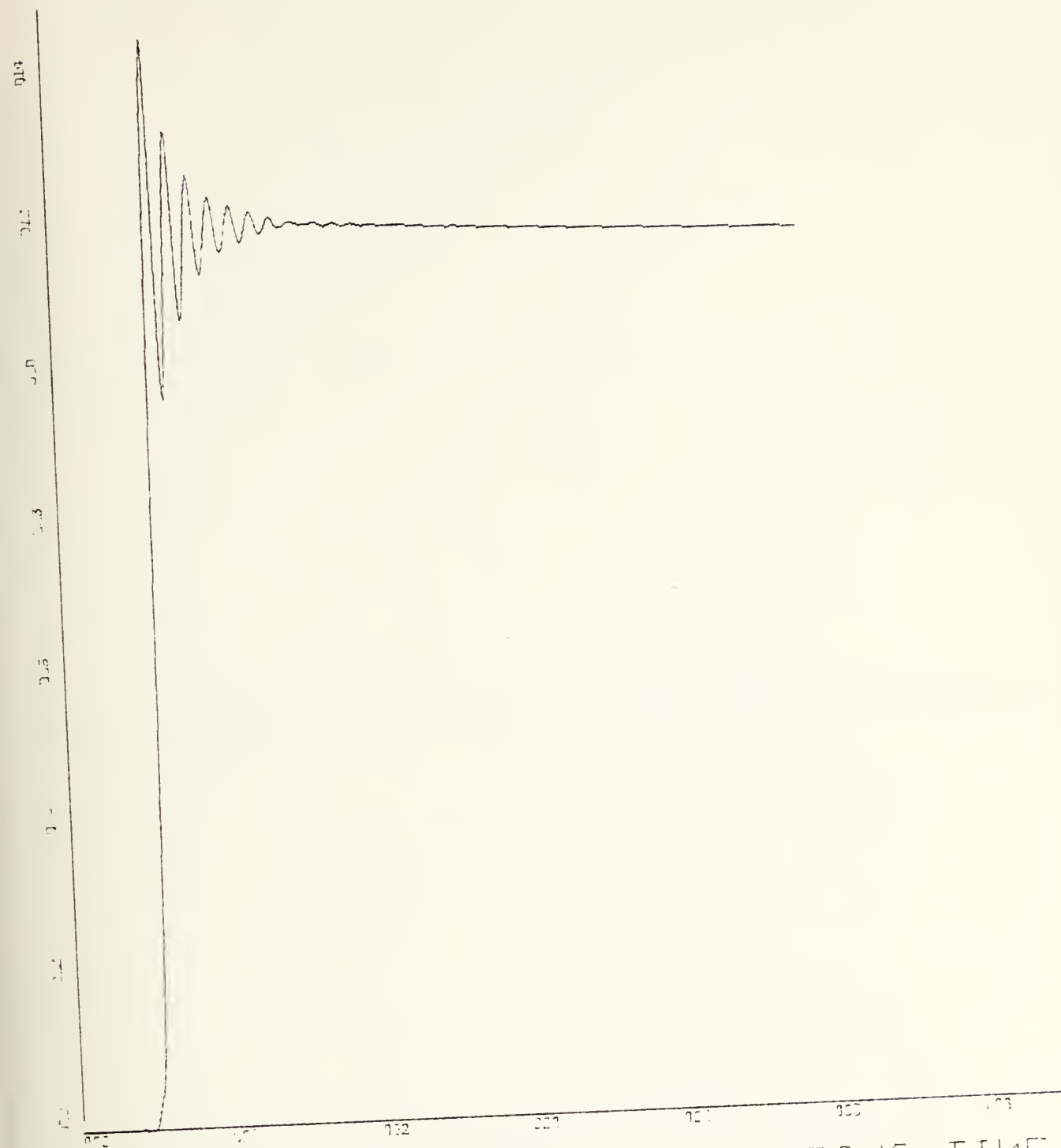
ROROF3 TURN 20 KN RUDM=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 60

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





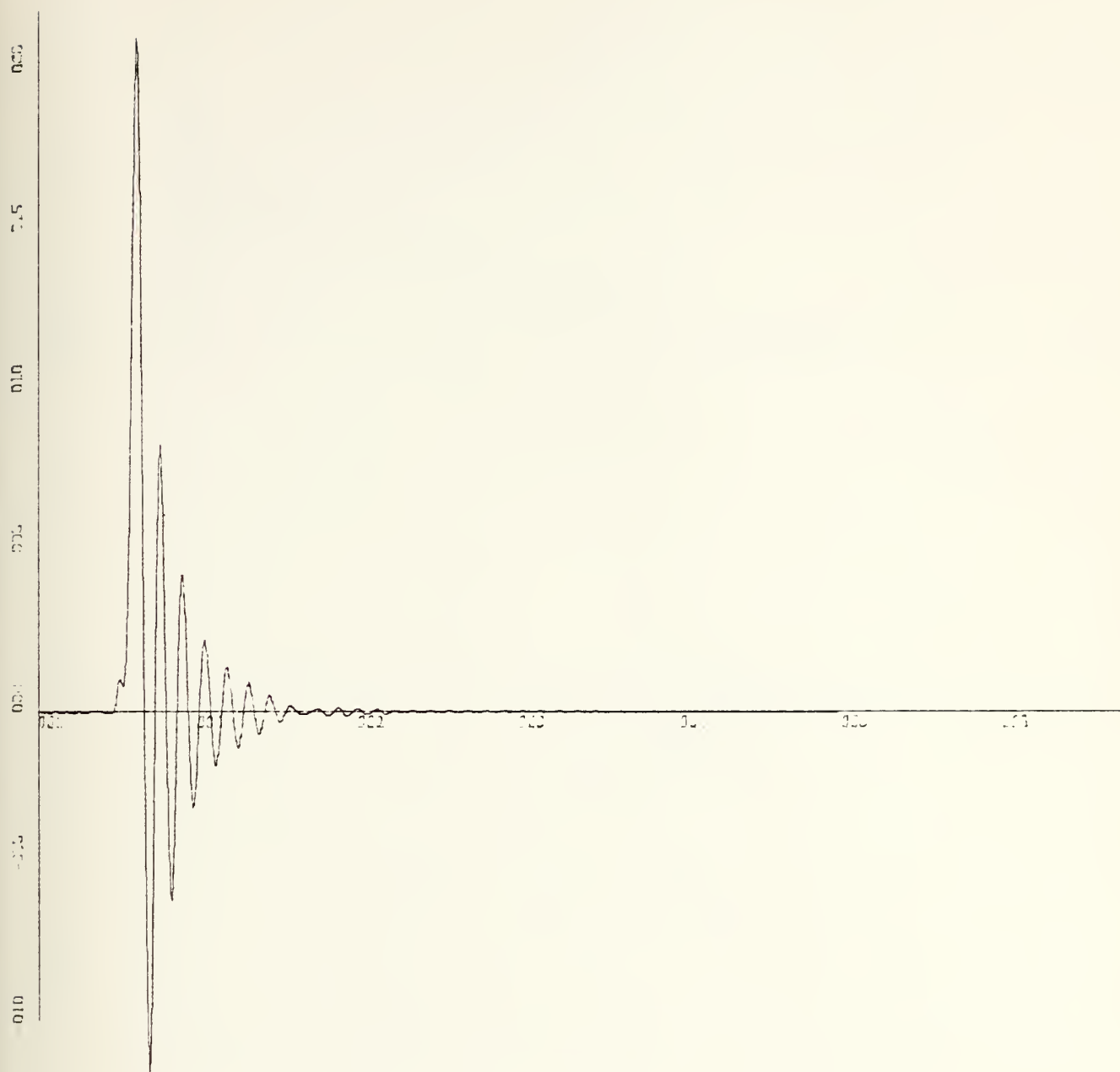
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.  
Y-SCALE 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 61

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

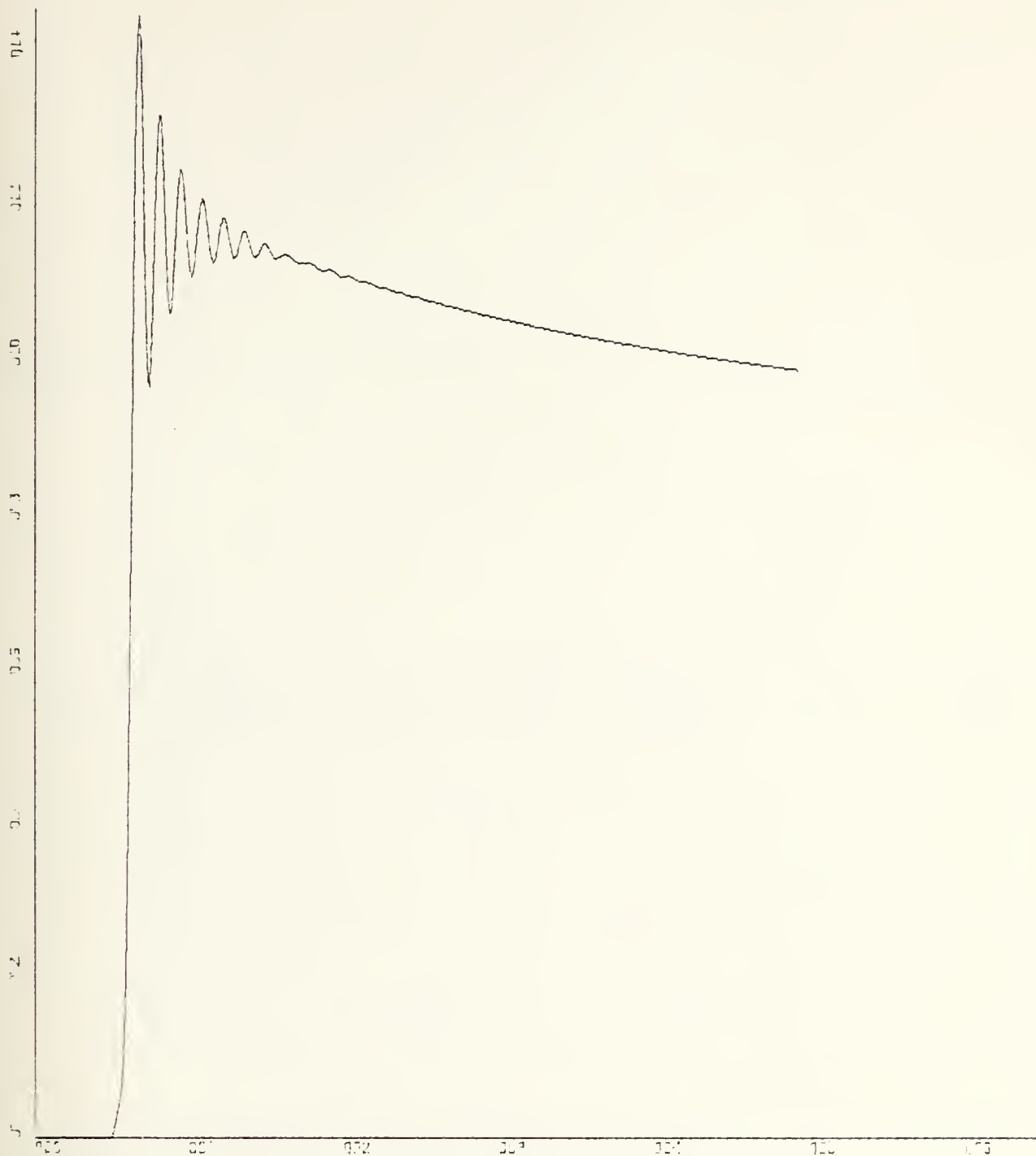
RCRDE6 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15 , NO RD  
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 62

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

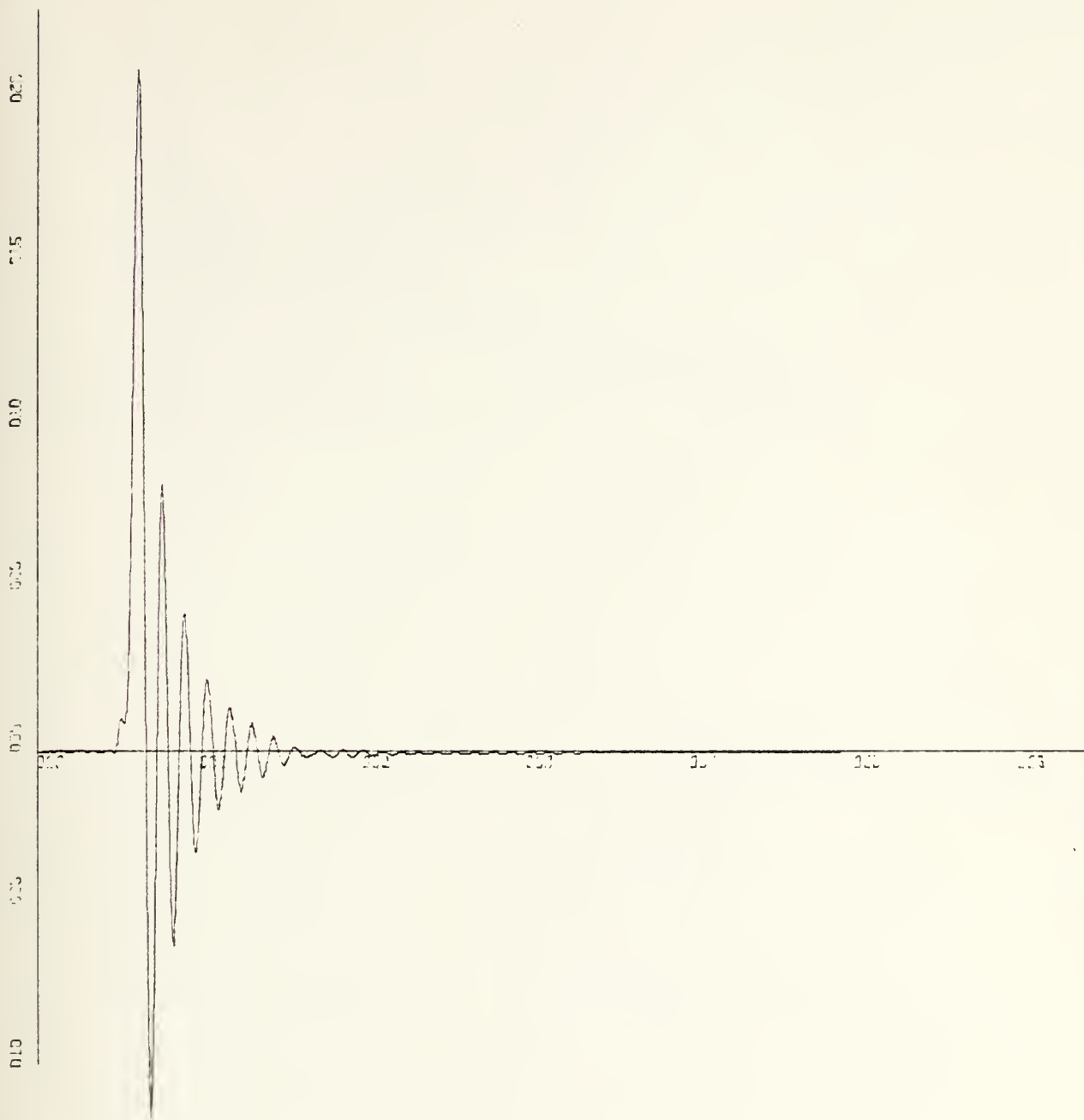
X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 63

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE: 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

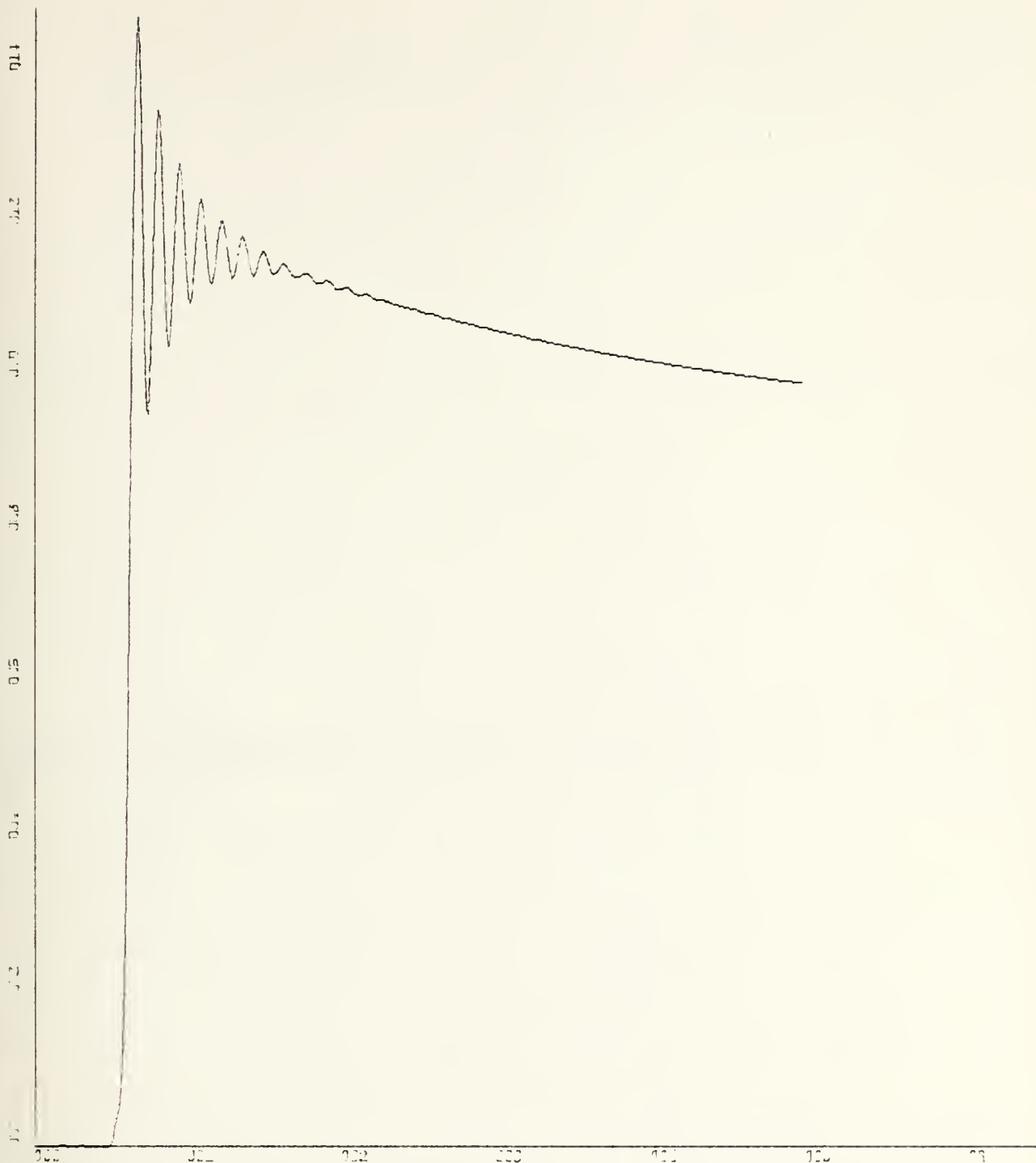
ROROE9 . TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 64

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

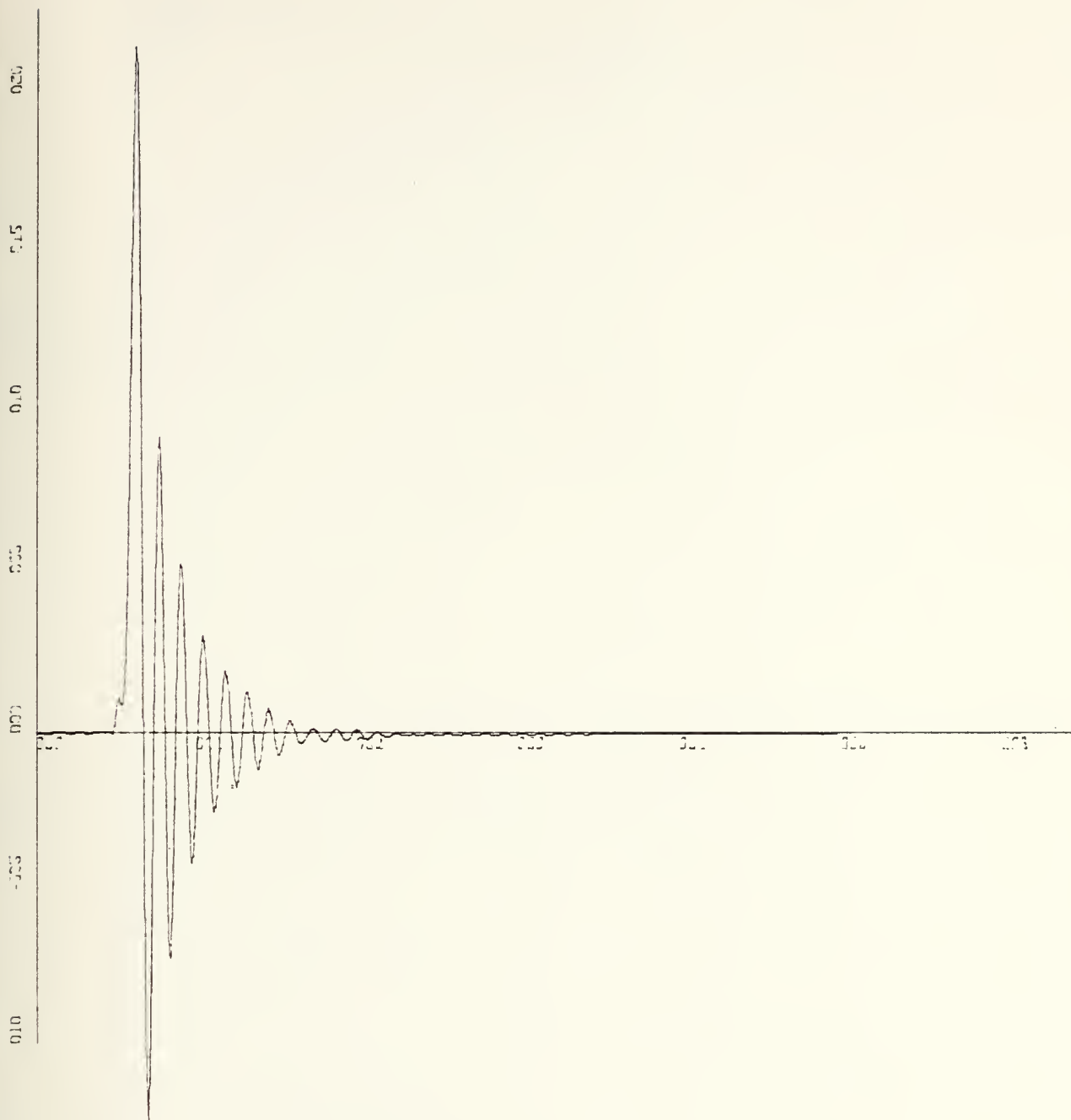
X-SCALE =  $1.00E+01$  UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE =  $2.00E-01$  UNITS INCH.

PLOT 65

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

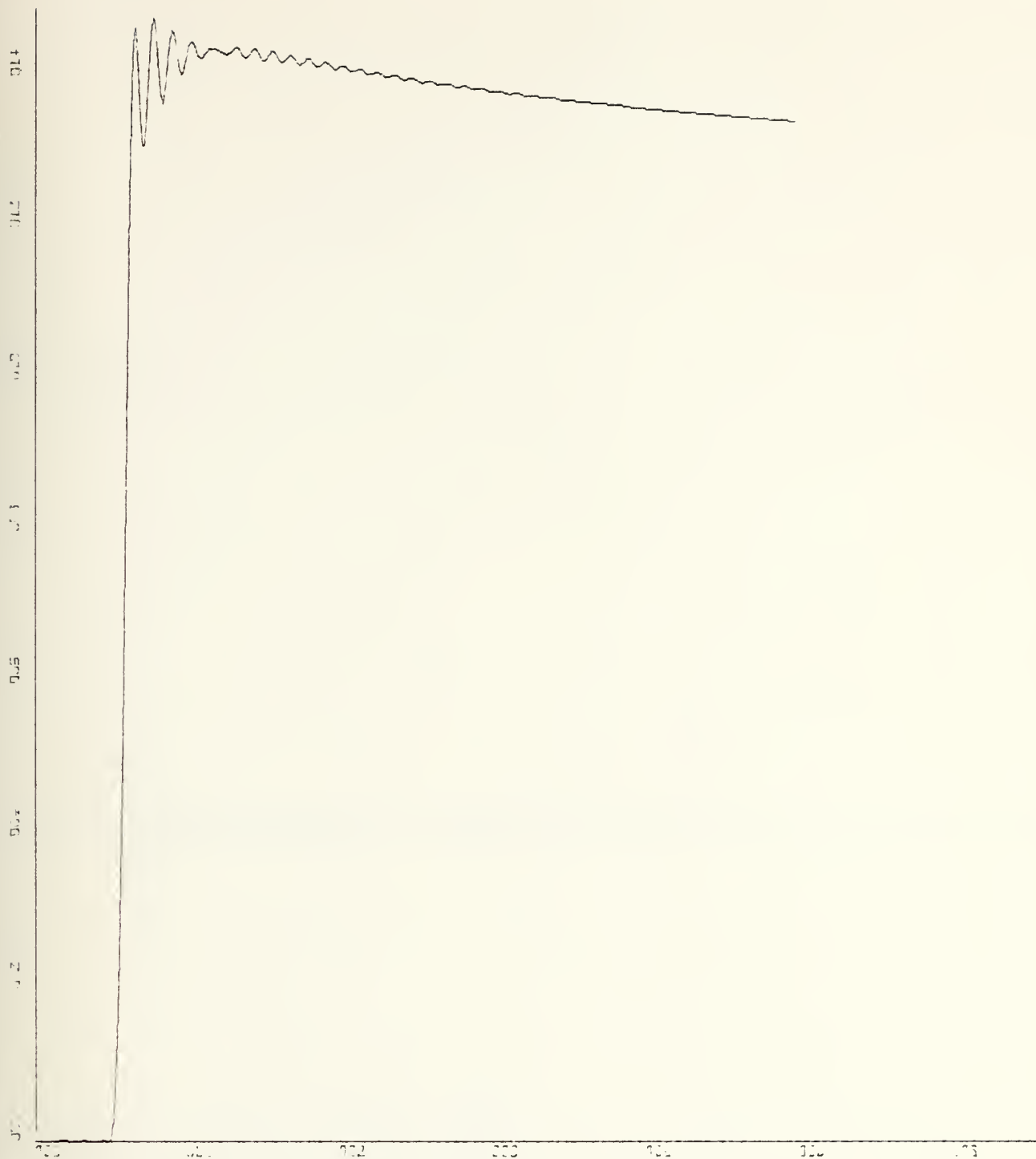
RCRPE9 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15  
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 66

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

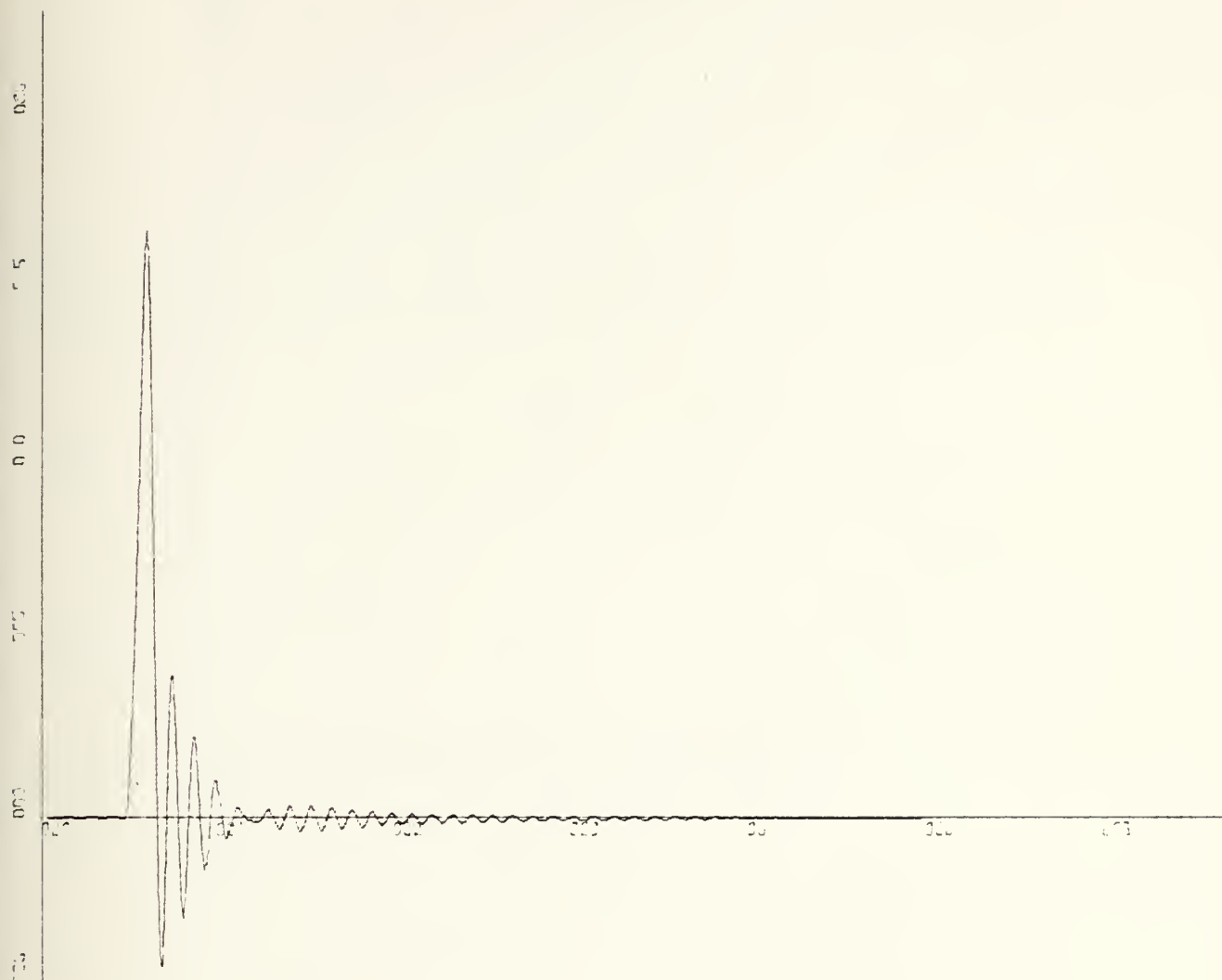
X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 67

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





K-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

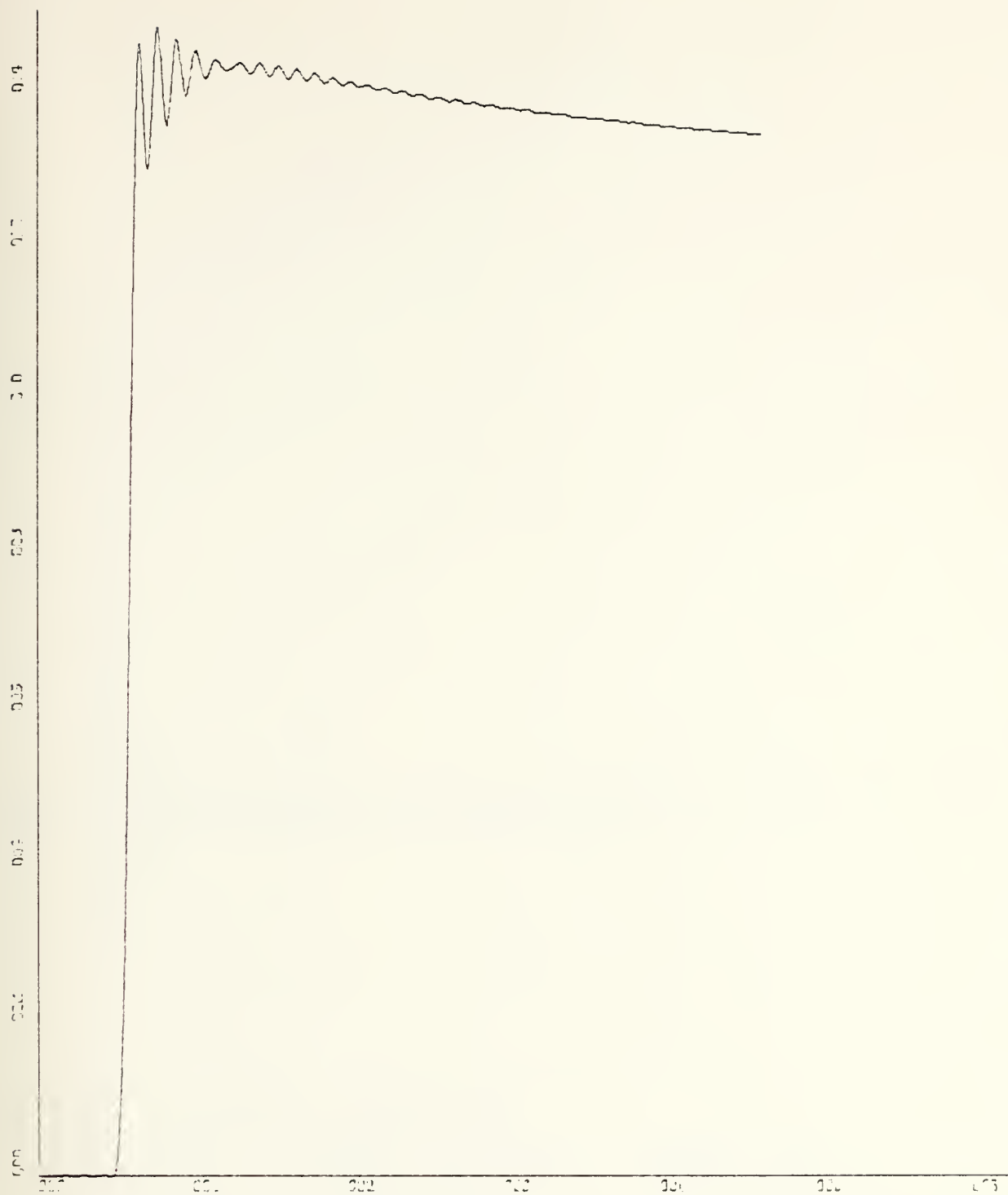
V-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RORDER , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15 , NO RD  
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 68

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

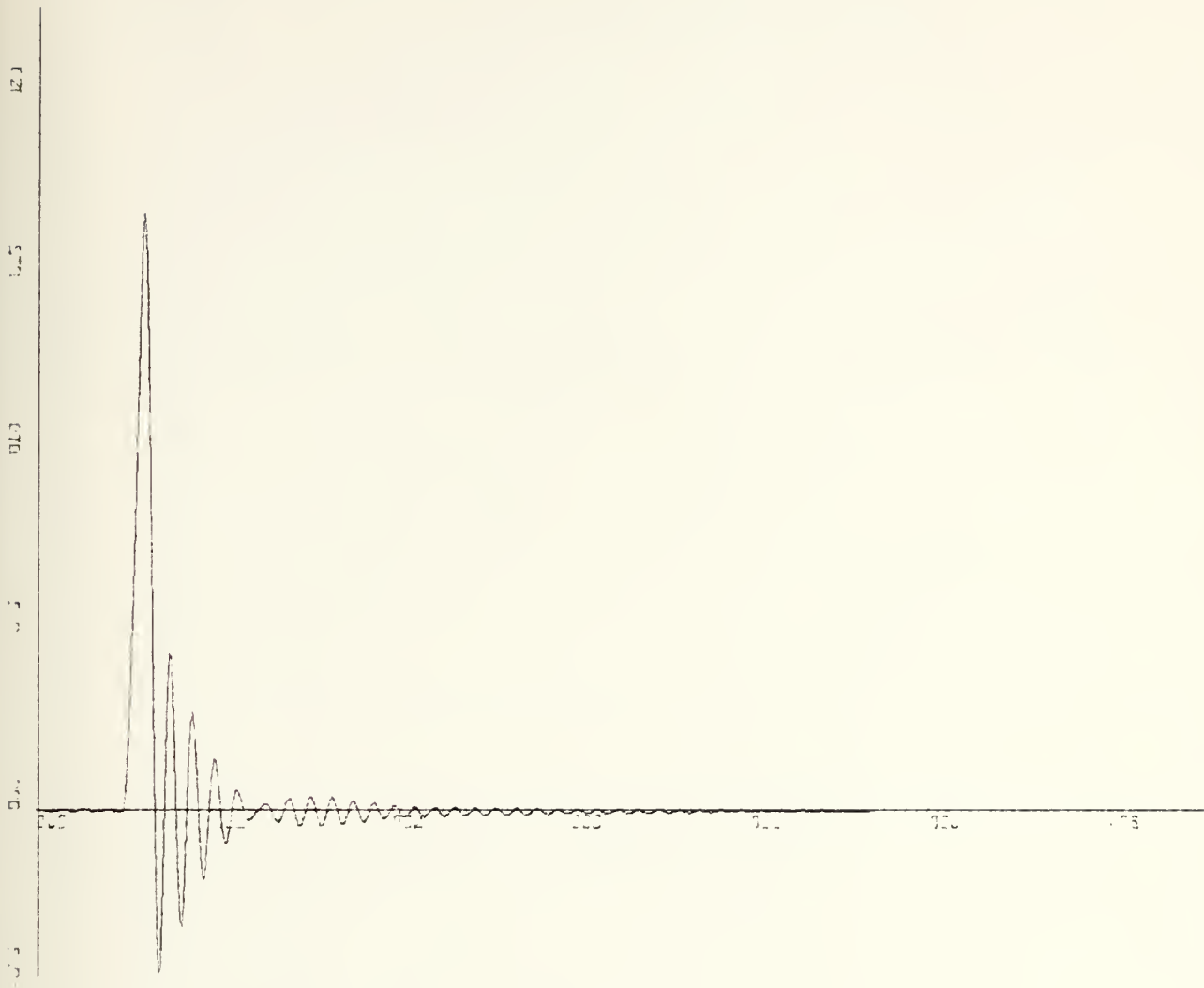
X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 69

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

V-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RORPE8 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15

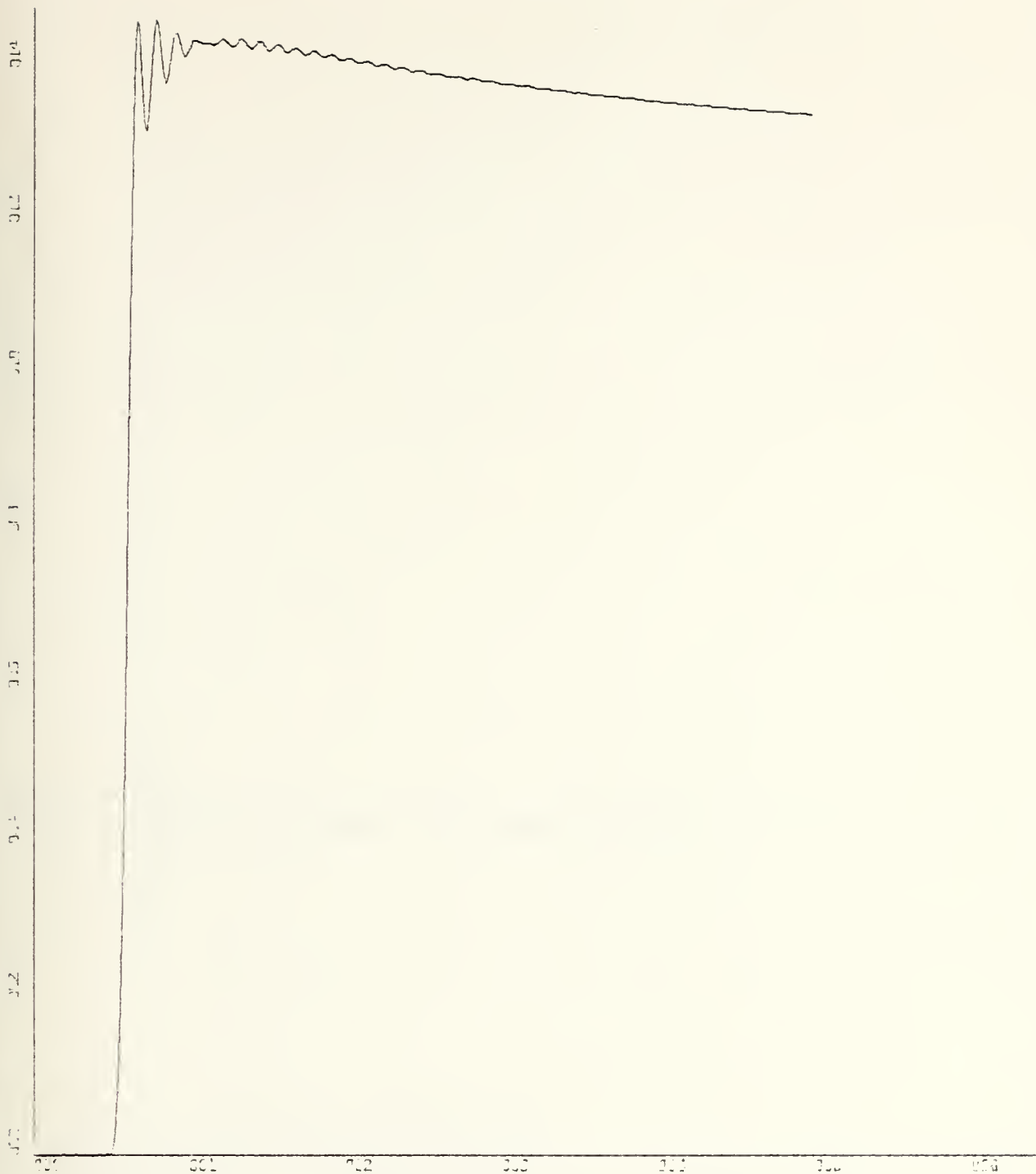
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 70

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

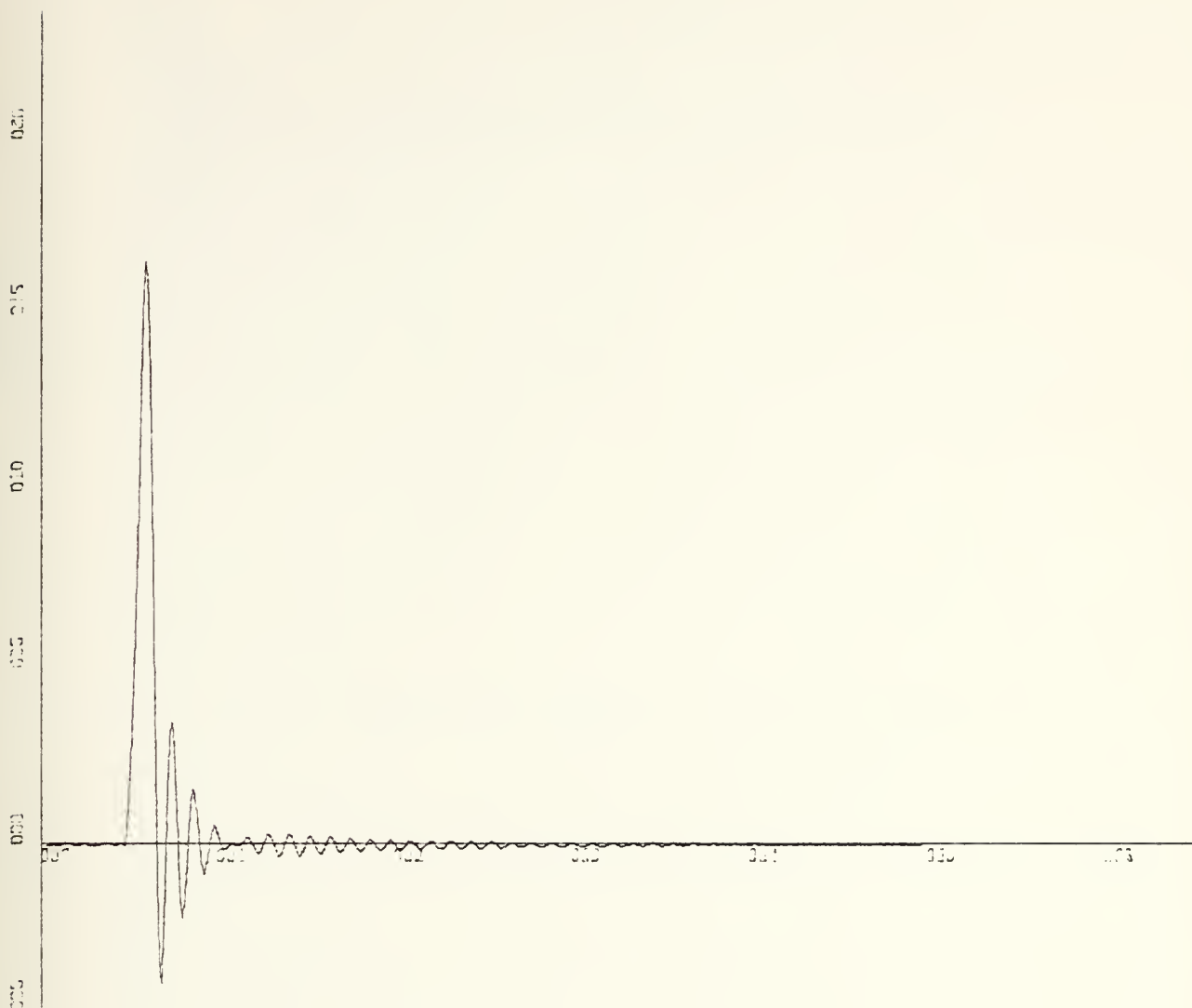
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 71

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE= 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

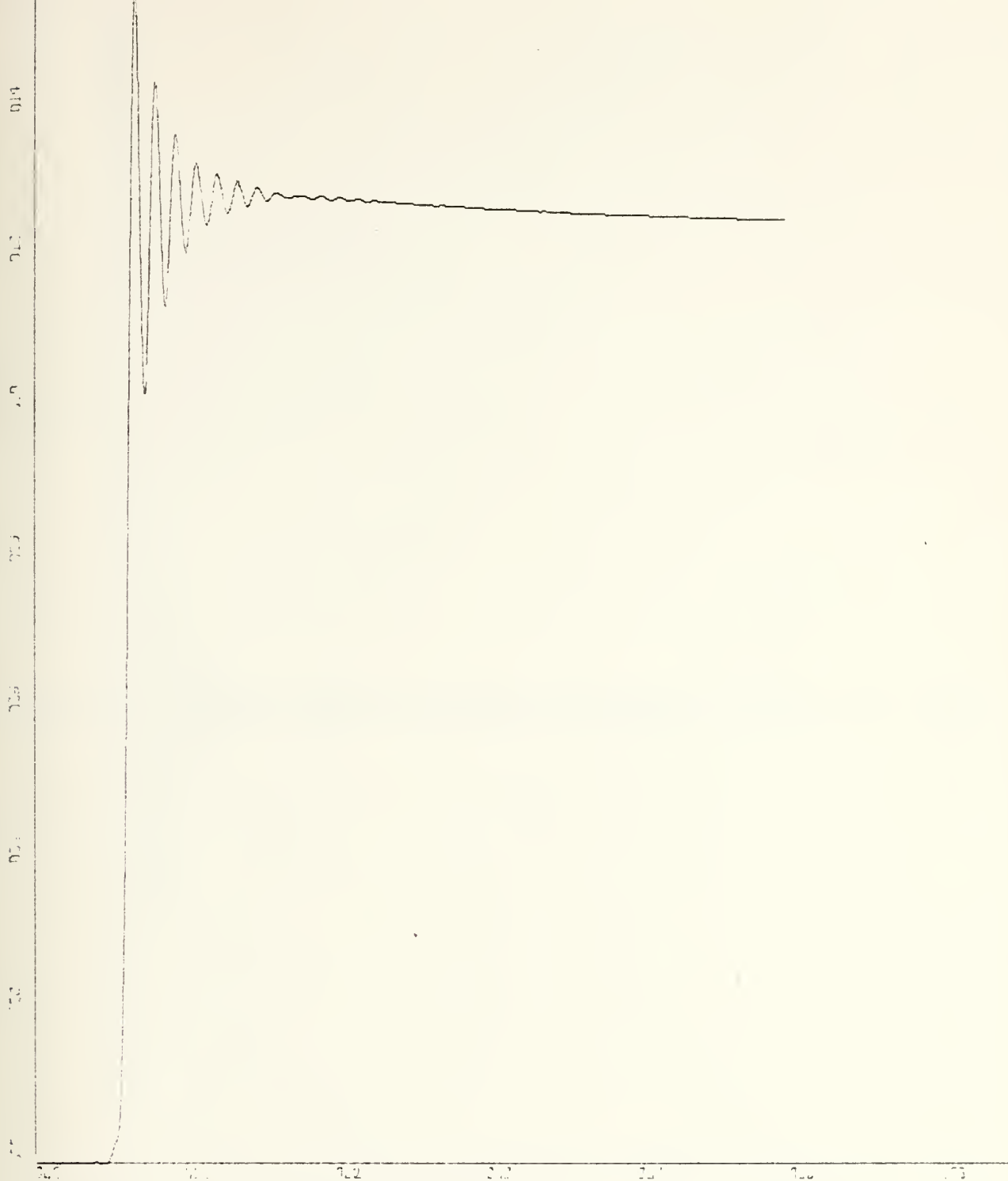
RGRT8 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 72

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





PLOT 15 ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

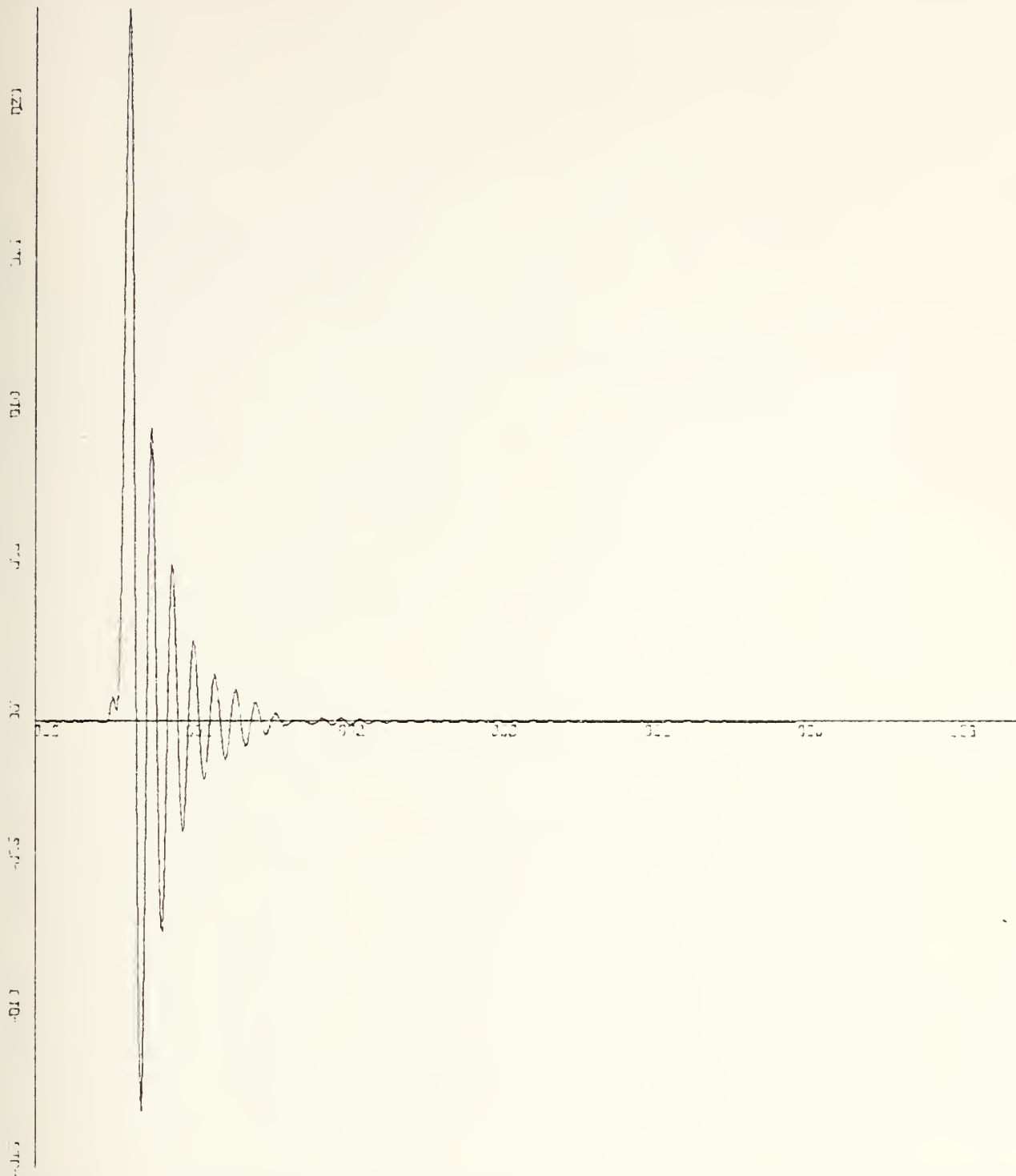
K-SCPLE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

A-SCPLE 0.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 73

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE =  $1.00E+01$  UNITS INCH.

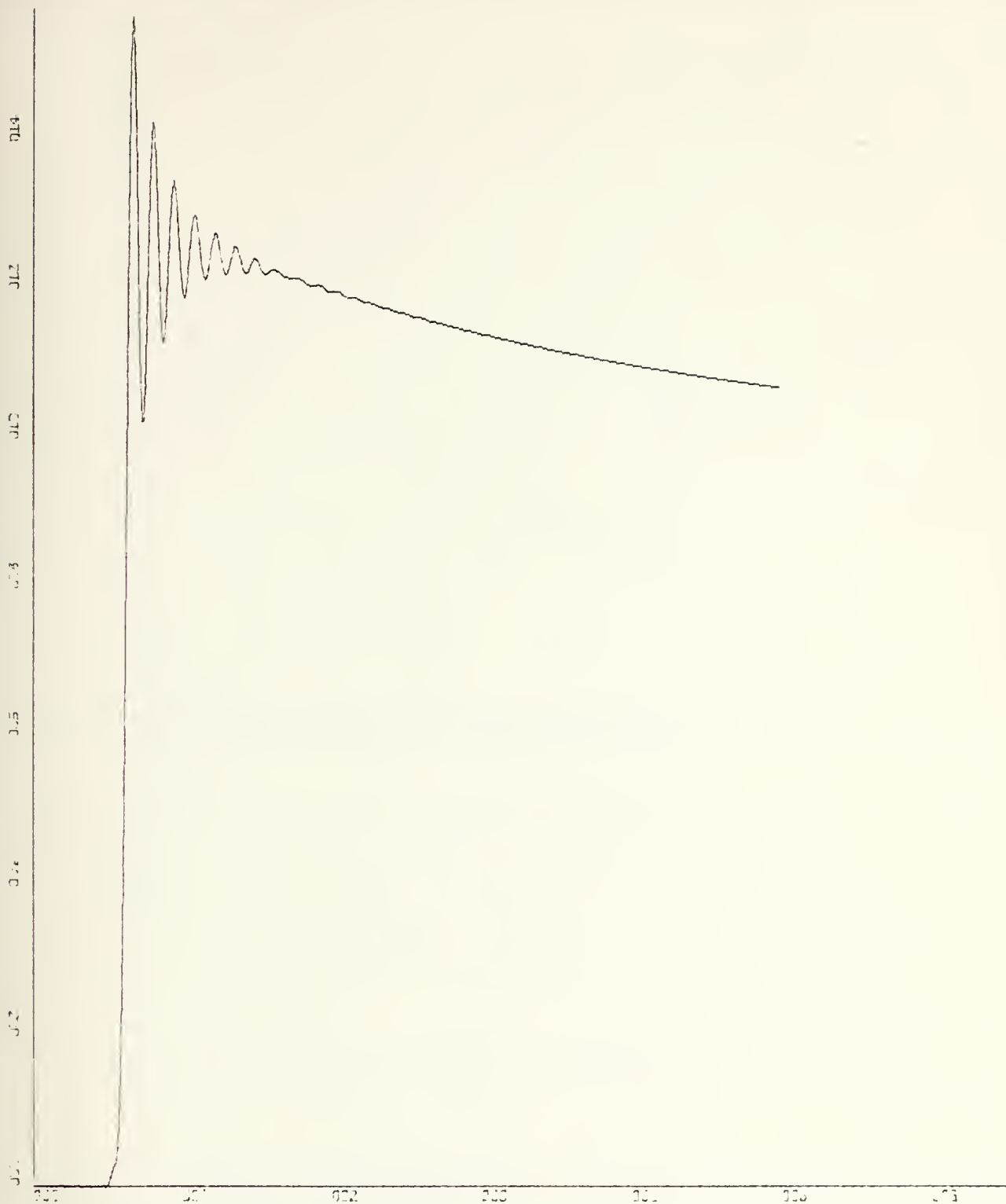
Y-SCALE =  $5.00E-01$  UNITS INCH.

PLOT 74

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

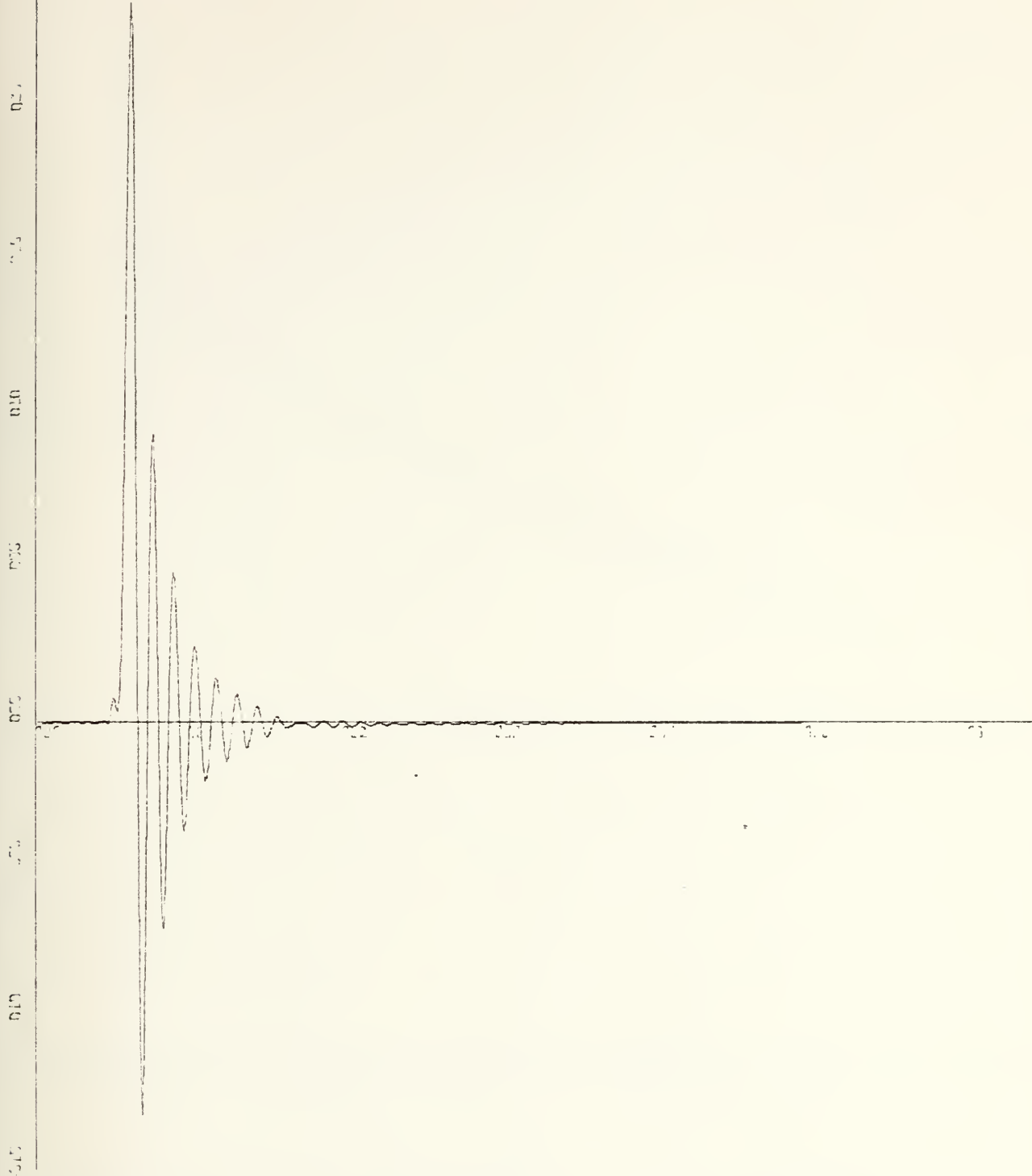
X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 75

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





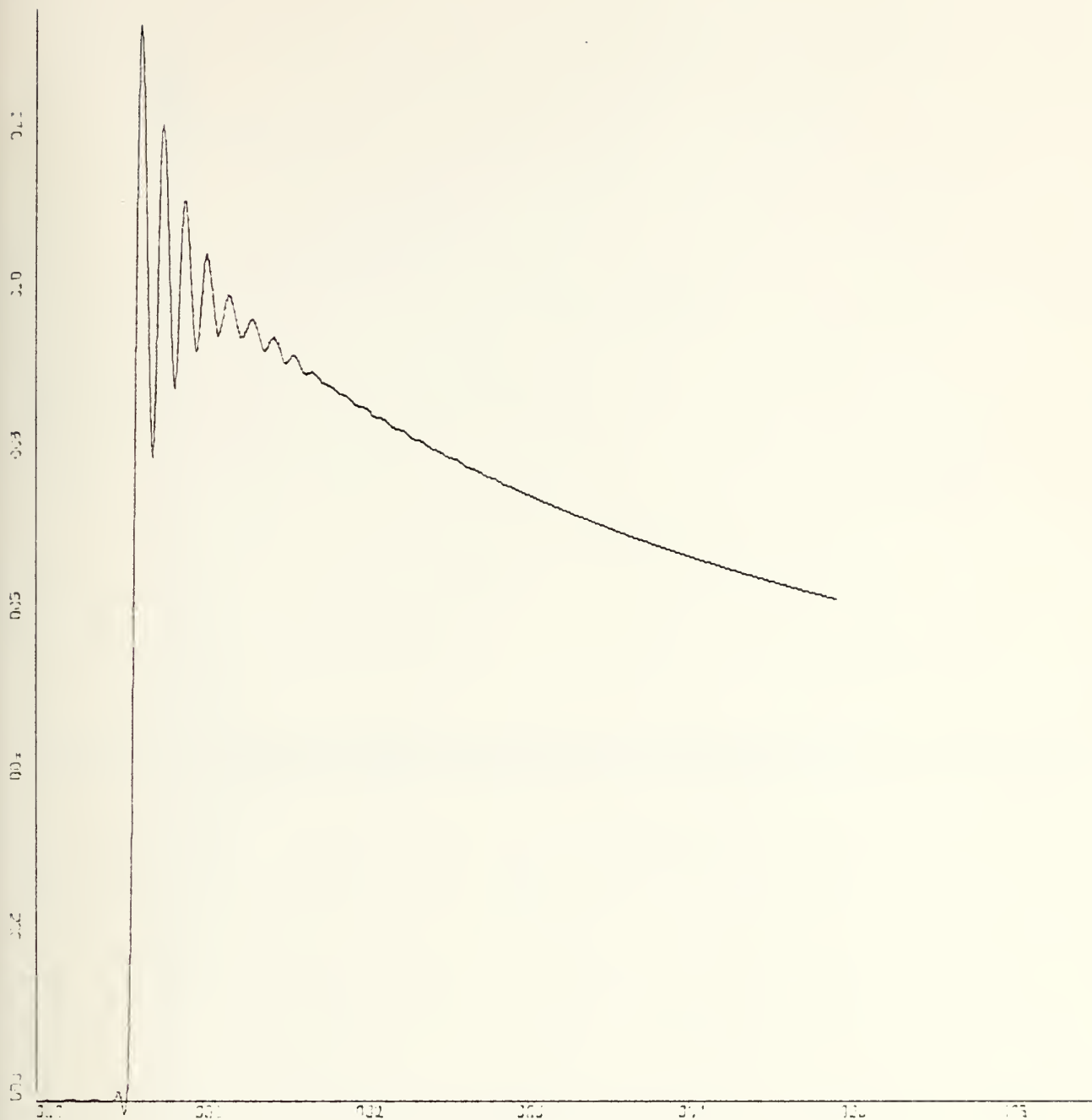
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE - 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.  
 Y-SCALE - 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 76

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





K-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

V-SCALE-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

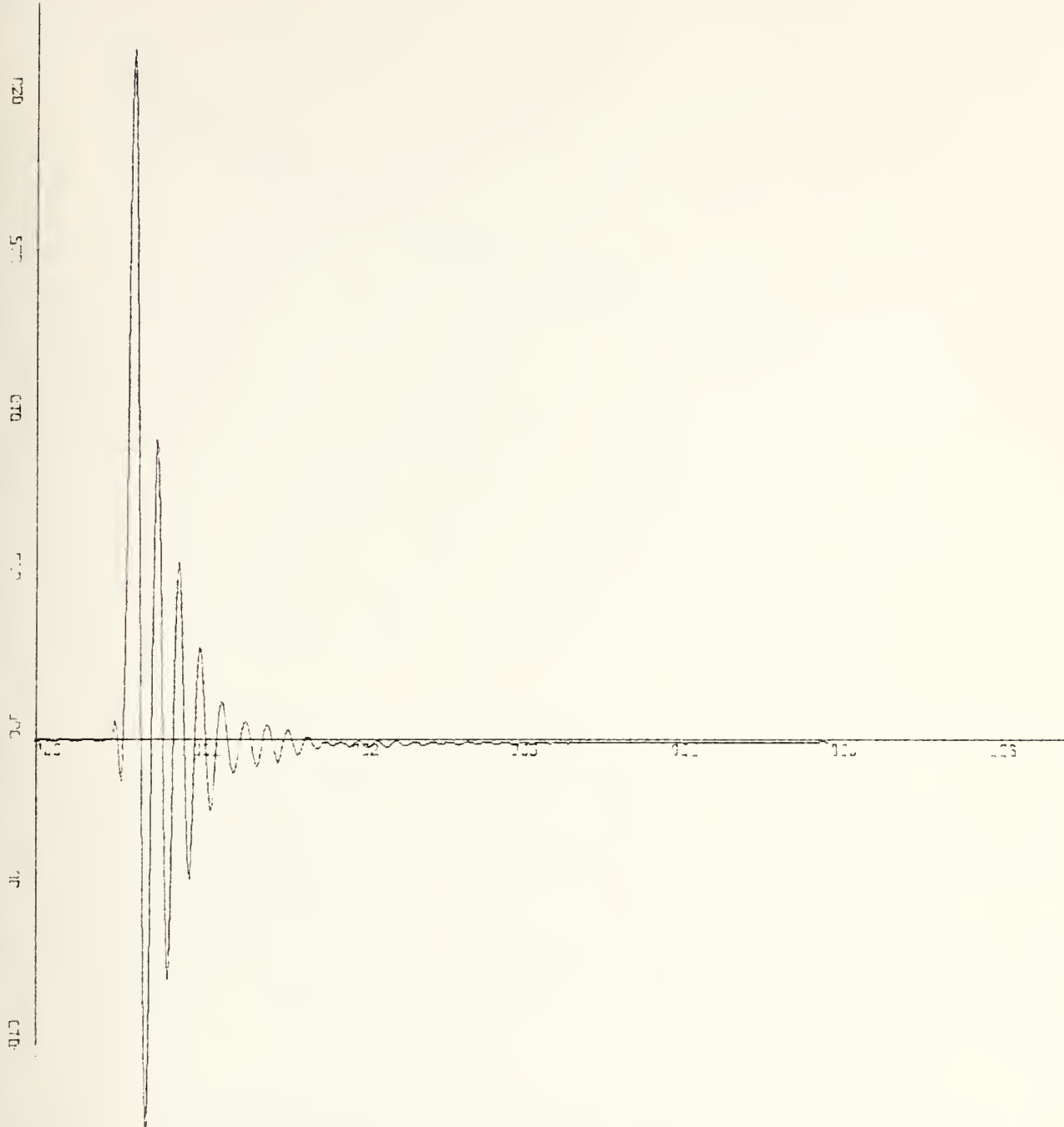
ROROK3 . TURN 20 KN . RUDM=15

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 77

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

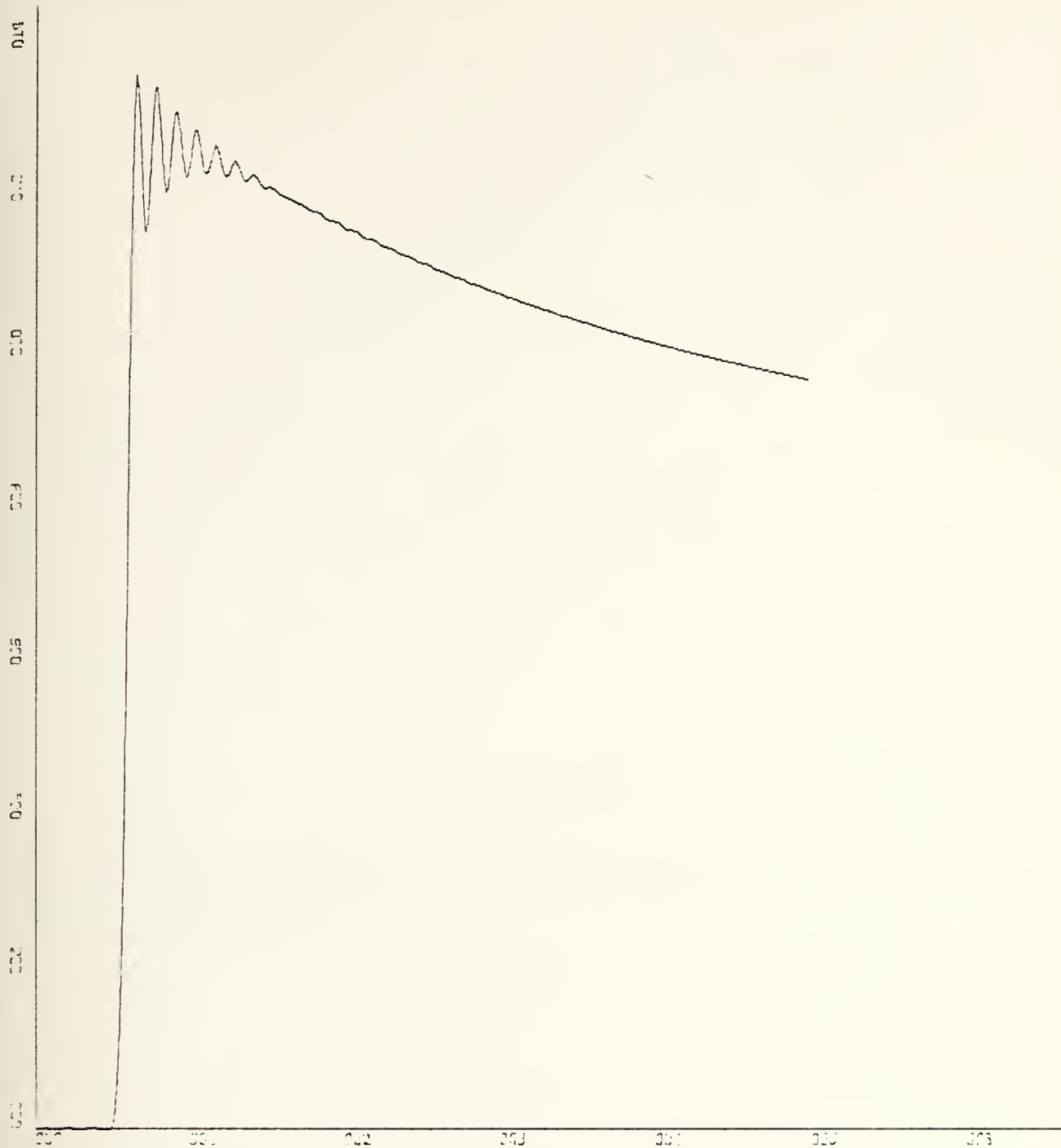
RGROK3 . TURN 20 KN . RUDM=15  
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 78

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix







K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

M-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

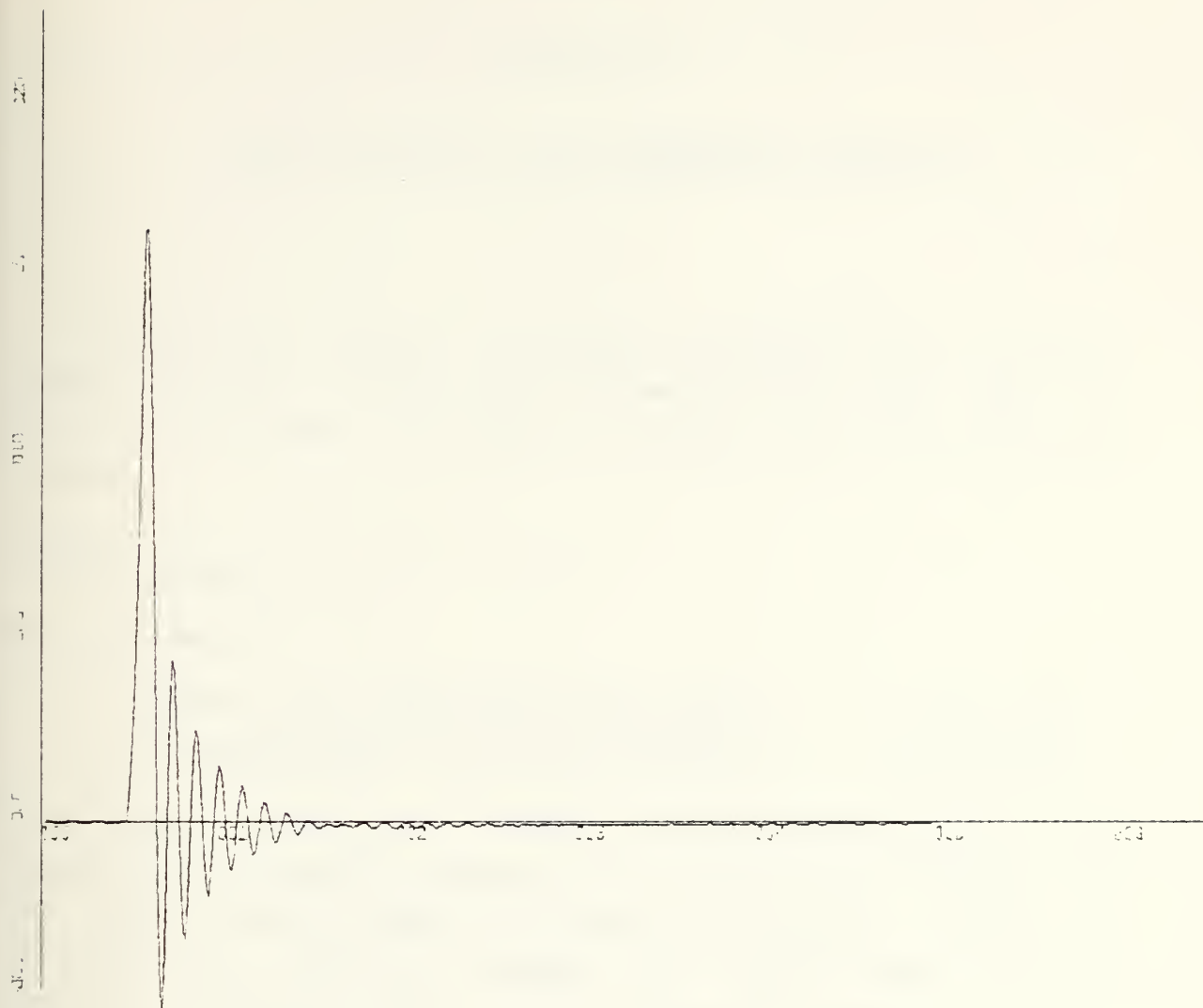
ROR1K3 . TURN 20 KN . RUOM=15

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 79

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCR1K3 . TURN 20 KN . RUDM=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 80

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



## APPENDIX B

### MODIFICATIONS OF THE SIMULATION PROGRAM

- During the course of studies undertaken with the XR-3 Loads and Motion Program some statements have been added or changed in order to improve the work with the simulation program.

#### \* MAIN program

The statements

```
COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT      (MAIN0050)
IF (MYTIME(DUM) .LT. IQUIT) GO TO 12     (MAIN0661)
```

have been modified and added to the MAIN-program. The purpose of the second statement is to start the writing of the output values desired if computer time has reached the demanded time (jobcard) reduced by IQUIT which is the expected amount of time (in 10 \* seconds) required to print the output. The user may input the desired value of IQUIT as the fourth parameter (I10-Format, columns 36-45) on the 107 data card. Default value for IQUIT is 600000 (60 seconds).

#### \* Subroutine INCON

The added statements are

```
IQUIT=600000      (INCNO881)
```

to set the default value and

```
READ (5,2041) IQUIT      (INCN1455)
```



to read the set value for IQUIT thereby overriding the default value.

\* Subroutine RHS

In Menzel's version [Ref. 2] of the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program the entered craft's velocity UO (kn) is changed in Subroutine INCON to U (ft/sec) by

$$U = UO * 1.6889 \quad (\text{INCN4580})$$

and in Subroutine RHS transformed back to units in knots (RHS 1850) by

$$VEL = 0.5925 * U \quad (\text{RHS 1850})$$

From these two equations follows

$$VEL = 0.5925 * UO * 1.6889$$

and for UO=20 kn there results VEL = 20.0135 kn . But since it is desired that VEL=UO the statement has been corrected to

$$VEL = U / 1.6889 \quad .$$

Statements MAIN0840, RHS 1140 have been changed accordingly.

\* Subroutine INTGRL

To this subroutine the statement

$$\text{CALL COLFIL} \quad (\text{INT 1021})$$

has been added in order to provide the output values already calculated to the user if the minimum time interval allowed in the integration process is undergone. Before this addition only the warning message

'DELTA TIME LESS THAN 1.0E-6 - - JOB STOPS'

appeared and the output values have been lost.





APPENDIX C

XR-3 LOADS AND MOTIONS PROGRAM



C  
C  
C

MAIN DECK

```

INTEGER ON
CCMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
CCMMON /BMCO / IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,IMT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IY
CCMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
CCMMON /ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),T+STP(25),XP,YP,ZP,STHS,STHP,
  ATIP(25),TIS(25)
CCMMCN /EQNCO/ NEGS,TCL(20),JQQ
CCMMON /FPROF/ FXP,FYP,FZP,FKP,FMP,FNP
CCMMON /FRUDE / FN,FNCRIT
CCMMON /PRIME/ STIME,FTIME,DELT,DELPNT,TPRINT
CCMMON /PROMOD/ PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PRCNO6,PROMO7
CCMMCN /PRTINT/ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,
  -IRLD,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
CCMMCN /ROLL/ PHIMAX,TROLL
CCMMON /RUDDR/ NPR,DELRUD(25),XR,YR,ZR,IRDS,TL,RSPAN,RAREA,RASPR,
  ARCLB,RTC,RUCANG,TIR(25)
CCMMON /VALOLD / YOLD(20)
CCMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
CCMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11),AW(10),CMEGA(10),CVCLW,NWAVE,BETA,
  FXWAV,FYWAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV
  ,ZBAR,PHIBAR,THEBAR,TC,COSBET,SINBET,PBBAR
  (VAL(2),U),(VAL(3),V),(VAL(4),W),
  (VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA),
  (VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
  (VAL(24),PB)
1 2 EQUIVALENCE
2 3 (VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
3 (VAL(24),PB)
  DIMENSION DUMMY(20)

```

C

```

TC=1.0
CN=1
PI=4.*ATAN(1.)
RAC=180./PI
WRITE(6,100)
FCRMAT(1H1//35X,22H LISTING OF INPUT DECK //)
REAC(44,101,END=104) DUMMY
FCRMAT(20A4)
WRITE(6,102) DUMMY
WRITE(5,101) DUMMY
FCRMAT(5X,20A4)
GC TO 99
REWIND 5
CALL INCON(TIME)
IF (IMM.EQ.3) GO TO 605
CC 10 J=1,20

```

100  
99  
101  
105  
102  
104  
C 11  
C

MAIN0010  
MAIN0020  
MAIN0030  
MAIN0040  
MAIN0050  
MAIN0060  
MAIN0070  
MAIN0080  
MAIN0090  
MAIN0100  
MAIN0110  
MAIN0120  
MAIN0130  
MAIN0140  
MAIN0150  
MAIN0160  
MAIN0170  
MAIN0180  
MAIN0190  
MAIN0200  
MAIN0210  
MAIN0220  
MAIN0230  
MAIN0240  
MAIN0250  
MAIN0260  
MAIN0270  
MAIN0280  
MAIN0290  
MAIN0300  
MAIN0310  
MAIN0320  
MAIN0330  
MAIN0340  
MAIN0350  
MAIN0360  
MAIN0370  
MAIN0380  
MAIN0390  
MAIN0400  
MAIN0410  
MAIN0420  
MAIN0430  
MAIN0440  
MAIN0450  
MAIN0460  
MAIN0470  
MAIN0480



```

10 YCLC(J)=VAL(J+1)
1 GC TO 2
  CCNTINUE
  PBEAR=PBBAR*(1.-DELT/TC)+DELT*(PB-PINF)/TC
  IF ( NWAVE.LE.0 ) GO TO 13
  ZEAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*ZBAR+DELT*Z/TC
  PFI BAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*PHI BAR+DELT*PHI/TC
  THEBAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*THEBAR+DELT*THETA/TC
C
  CALL WAVES(TIME)
13 CALL SIDEWL
  CALL PRCP
  CALL RUDDER
  CALL AEROD
  CALL INTGRL(TIME)
C
  IF (TIME.GT.FTIME) GO TO 12
  IF (MYTIME(DUM).LT.IQUIT) GO TO 12
  IF ( FN.GT.FNCRIT) GO TO 14
  PRINT 505
  GC TO 12
14 DELOLD=TIME-TOLD
  PSI=PSI+DELCLD*R
  X=X+DELCLD*(U* COS (PSI)-V*SIN(PSI))
  Y=Y+DELCLD*(U*SIN(PSI)+V* COS (PSI))
15 IF (ABS(TIME-TPRINT) .LT. 1.E-6) GO TO 2
  GC TO 1
  CCNTINUE
  IF (ITRAJ.EQ. 0) GOTO 16
  DFI=PHI* RAD
  DFI=PSI* RAD
  DTETA=THETA* RAD
  DF=P* RAD
  DG=C* RAD
  DR=R* RAD
  VEL=0.5925*U
  WRITE (6,500) TIME,VEL,V,W,DP,CQ,CR,Z,DPHI,DTETA,X,Y,DPSI
  BETS=(-V/U)*RAD
  DELRS=RUDANG* RAD
  WRITE(6,501) BETS,DELRS,FXP
  CCNTINUE
  IMMTAG=(IMM+1)/2
16 IF ( IMMTAG.EQ. 1 ) .AND. TIME.GE.BTIME-1.E-8 ) IMT = 1
  TPRINT=TPRINT+DELPNT
  CN=1
  GC TO 1
C

```



```

C      12 CALL COLFIL
C      IF (IMM.LT.1) GO TO 11
C      IF (IMM.NE.1) GO TO 605
C      END FILE IBMFIL
C      GC TO 11
C
C      605 CALL SAM
C
C      GC TO 11
C
C      500 FCRMAT(//10X,13HTIME (SEC) = F6.2//10X,33HTRANSLATIONAL VELS (KTSMA
1) // (FT/SEC) /10X,2HU= F6.2,5X,2HV= F6.3//10X,31HRCTATIMAIN1080
2CNAL VELOCITIES (DEG/SEC) /10X,2HP= F6.2,5X,2HQ= F6.2,5X,2HR= F6.2MAI
3//10X,30HDISPLACEMENTS (FT AND DEGREES) /10X,2HZ= F7.3,5X,4HPTI=
4F6.2,3X,6HTHETA= F6.2//10X,27HTRAJECTORY (FT AND DEGREES) /10X,
52FX= F8.2,4X,2HY= F8.2,4X,4HPSI= F8.2)
501 FCRMAT(1H0,F8.3,10X,15HTHRUST (LBS) = F12.1)
505 FCRMAT(///25X,28HCRAFT SPEED BELOW HUMP SPEED )
C      END
C
C      BLCK DATA
C      COMMON /AIR/ Z1(4)
C      IN MAIN, INCON, SIDEWL, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL, FAN
C      COMMON /BMCG/ Z2(25)
C      IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS, INTGRL
C      COMMON /COLUMN/ Z3(2)
C      IN INCCN, RHS, COLFIL
C      IN COMMON /CONST/ Z4(3)
C      IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, PRCP, RUDDER, RHS, BCWSL, STNSL
C      COMMON /CNTRL/ Z5(10)
C      IN INCCN, RHS
C      COMMON /ENGINE/ Z6(107)
C      IN MAIN, INCON, PROP, RHS
C      COMMON /EQNCO/ Z7(22)
C      IN MAIN, INCON, INTGRL, COLFIL
C      COMMON /FAERO/ Z8(6)
C      IN AEROD, RHS
C      COMMON /FAIR/ Z9(2)
C      IN INCCN, AERCD
C      COMMON /FANMAP/ Z10(262)
C      IN INCCN, RHS, FAN
C      COMMON /FORBS/ Z11(7)
C      IN RHS, BOWSL

```

MAIN0960  
 MAIN0970  
 MAIN0980  
 MAIN0990  
 MAIN1000  
 MAIN1010  
 MAIN1020  
 MAIN1030  
 MAIN1040  
 MAIN1050  
 MAIN1060  
 MAIN1070  
 MAIN1080  
 MAIN1090  
 MAIN1100  
 MAIN1110  
 MAIN1120  
 MAIN1130  
 MAIN1140  
 MAIN1150  
 MAIN1160  
 MAIN1170

BLDA0010  
 BLDA0020  
 BLDA0030  
 BLDA0040  
 BLDA0050  
 BLDA0060  
 BLDA0070  
 BLDA0080  
 BLDA0090  
 BLDA0100  
 BLDA0110  
 BLDA0120  
 BLDA0130  
 BLDA0140  
 BLDA0150  
 BLDA0160  
 BLDA0170  
 BLDA0180  
 BLDA0190  
 BLDA0200  
 BLDA0210  
 BLCA0220  
 BLDA0230  
 BLDA0240  
 BLDA0250









C	IN	INCCN,	WAVES,	SIDEWL,	RHS	BLDA0740
C	IN	CCMCN	/SOFTBS/	Z36(20)		BLDA0750
C	IN	INCCN,	RHS,	BOWSL,	FAN	BLDA0760
C	IN	CCMCN	/SOFTSS/	Z37(19)		BLDA0770
C	IN	INCCN,	RHS,	STNSL,	FAN	BLDA0780
C	IN	CCMCN	/STABLE/	Z38(5)		BLCA0790
C	IN	INCCN,	INTGRL			BLDA0800
C	IN	CCMCN	/STSLR/	Z39(2)		BLDA0810
C	IN	INCCN,	STNSL			BLDA0820
C	IN	CCMCN	/VALGLD/	Z40(20)		BLCA0830
C	IN	MAIN,	INCON,	RHS,	STNSL,	BLDA0840
C	IN	CCMCN	/VARBLE/	Z41(40)		BLDA0850
C	IN	MAIN,	INCON,	WAVES,	SIDEWL,	BLDA0860
C	IN	STNSL,	FAN,	INTGRL		BLDA0870
C	IN	CCMCN	/WAVE/	Z42(80)		BLDA0880
C	IN	MAIN,	INCON,	WAVES,	RHS,	BLDA0890
C	IN	CCMCN	/WAVEF /	Z43(40)		BLCA0900
C	IN	INCON				BLDA0910
C	IN	CCMCN	/SLOPE/	Z44(5)		BLDA0920
C	IN	INCCN,	RHS,	BOWSL		BLDA0930
C	IN	CCMCN	/PROMOD/	Z45(7)		BLDA0940
C	IN	MAIN	AND ALL SUBROUTINES			BLDA0950
		CATA	Z1/4*0.0/			BLDA0960
		CATA	Z2/25*0.0/			BLDA0970
		CATA	Z3/2*0.0/			BLDA0980
		CATA	Z4/3*0.0/			BLDA0990
		CATA	Z5/10*0.0/			BLDA1000
		CATA	Z6/107*0.0/			BLDA1010
		CATA	Z7/21*0.0/			BLDA1020
		CATA	Z8/6*0.0/			BLDA1030
		CATA	Z9/2*0.0/			BLDA1040
		CATA	Z10/262*0.0/			BLDA1050
		CATA	Z11/7*0.0/			BLDA1060
		CATA	Z12/8*0.0/			BLDA1070
		CATA	Z13/6*0.0/			BLDA1080
		CATA	Z14/2*0.0/			BLDA1090
		CATA	Z15/6*0.0/			BLDA1100
		CATA	Z16/0.0/			BLDA1110
		CATA	Z17/138*0.0/			BLDA1120
		CATA	Z18/62*0.0/			BLDA1130
		CATA	Z19/62*0.0/			BLDA1140
		CATA	Z20/11*0.0/			BLDA1150
		CATA	Z21/0.0/			BLDA1160
		CATA	Z22/4*0.0/			BLCA1170
		CATA	Z23/817*0.0/			BLDA1180
		CATA	Z24/36*0.0/			BLDA1190
		CATA	Z25/55*0.0/			BLDA1200
		CATA				BLDA1210



```

CATA Z26/12*0.0/
CATA Z27/5*0.0/
CATA Z28/4*0.0/
CATA Z29/5*0.0/
CATA Z30/12*0.0/
CATA Z31/2*0.0/
CATA Z32/0.0/
CATA Z33/2*0.0/
CATA Z34/62*0.0/
CATA Z35/22*0.0/
CATA Z36/20*0.0/
CATA Z37/19*0.0/
CATA Z38/5*0.0/
CATA Z39/2*0.0/
CATA Z40/20*0.0/
CATA Z41/40*0.0/
CATA Z42/80*0.0/
CATA Z43/40*0.0/
CATA Z44/5*0.0/
CATA Z45/7*0.0/
ENC

```

C

```

SLROUTINE AEROD

```

C

C

```

INTEGER ON
COMMON /FAIRO/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
COMMON /FAIR/ RHOA,XLAERO
COMMON /PROMOD/ PROM01,PROM02,PROM03,PROM04,PROM05,PROM06,PROM07
COMMON /PRTINT/ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,
-IRUC,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
EQUIVALENCE
1(VAL(5),P), (VAL(6),Q), (VAL(7),R), (VAL(8),PFI), (VAL(9),THETA),
2(VAL(10),Z), (VAL(11),BMAS), (VAL(21),X), (VAL(22),Y), (VAL(23),PSI),
3(VAL(24),PB)

```

C

```

QA=RHOA*U*U
QAL=QA*XLAERO
BETA=-V/U
BETASQ=BETA*BETA
FX=-(0.50*BETASQ+0.13)*QA
FY=(0.0*BETASQ+0.53*BETA)*QA
FZ=-(2.06*BETASQ+0.39)*QA
FK=-(0.5*BETASQ+0.0*BETA)*QAL
FN=(0.29*BETASQ+0.12)*QAL

```

```

BLDA1220
*****
BLDA1240
BLDA1250
BLDA1260
BLDA1270
BLDA1280
BLDA1290
BLDA1300
BLDA1310
BLDA1320
BLDA1330
BLDA1340
BLDA1350
BLDA1360
BLDA1370
BLDA1380
BLDA1390
BLDA1400
BLDA1410
BLDA1420
BLDA1430

```

```

AER 0010
AER 0020
AER 0030
AER 0040
AER 0050
AER 0060
AER 0070
AER 0080
AER 0090
AER 0100
AER 0110
AER 0120
AER 0130
AER 0140
AER 0150
AER 0160
AER 0170
AER 0180
AER 0190
AER 0200
AER 0210
AER 0220
AER 0230
AER 0240
AER 0250

```



```

      FN=(0.0*BETASQ+J.076*BETA)*QAL
      IF (IAEROD.NE.ON) RETURN
      WRITE(6,100) FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
C
C 100 FORMAT(/10X,23HAEROD FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN/6E15.4)
C
      RETURN
      ENC
C
      SUBROUTINE BOWSL
      INTEGER ON
      COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
      COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UJ
      COMMON /FORBS/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN,CL
      COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VOLNOM,DELS(4,BWSL00080)
      COMMON /XCF,ZCP
      COMMON /GEOMBS/ DETABX(11),DETABT(11),ARM1B(10),ARM2B(10),DFBS(10)
      COMMON /TASKIB(10)
      COMMON /LEAKER/ ALEAK,BLEAK,CFSS,CFBS
      COMMON /MASSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHO,NMASS,AMBWSL0130
      COMMON /XI(201),YI(201),ZI(201),XS,ZS,HRHO
      COMMON /PRTINT/ ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISICWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IBWSL0140
      COMMON /IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
      COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PROMO6,PROMO7
      COMMON /SLOPE/ WATSLP,XPWV,XLXPWV,PWVHT,XPWVXS
      COMMON /SOFTBS/ XBF,PBS,SINBS,COSBS,XBS,ZBS,DELYBS,DPBS,ELMAXE,YAVBWSL0190
      COMMON /CENCAB
      COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
      COMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11),AW(10),CMEGA(10),DVCLW,NWAVE,BETA,FXWAV,FYBWSL0220
      COMMON /FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV,ZBAR,PHIBAR,THEBAR,TC,COSBET,SINBET,PB
      COMMON /ELSKID(11),WETLEN(11),BWSL(6,24),GAP(11),ELSKI(11),
      COMMON /WTAB(6),ZTAB(6)
      COMMON /NPTS,IBS/6,0/
      COMMON /WTAB/3,3,75,5,42,6,67,7,5,8,42/
      COMMON /ZTAB/3,75,4,00,4,42,4,83,5,25,5,67/
      COMMON /ENU,UNWSKI,CLSKI,FINGHT/1,28E-05,0,0,1,5708,1,875/
      COMMON /BWSL/0,0,3,8,6,9,9,12,3,15,0,0,0,4,1,7,3,10,5,13,2,15,7,0,0BWSL0310
      COMMON /BWSL/0,0,3,8,6,9,9,12,3,15,0,0,0,4,1,7,3,10,5,13,2,15,7,0,0BWSL0320
      COMMON /BWSL/0,0,3,8,6,9,9,12,3,15,0,0,0,4,1,7,3,10,5,13,2,15,7,0,0BWSL0330
      COMMON /BWSL/0,0,3,8,6,9,9,12,3,15,0,0,0,4,1,7,3,10,5,13,2,15,7,0,0BWSL0340
      COMMON /BWSL/0,0,3,8,6,9,9,12,3,15,0,0,0,4,1,7,3,10,5,13,2,15,7,0,0BWSL0350
      COMMON /BWSL/0,0,3,8,6,9,9,12,3,15,0,0,0,4,1,7,3,10,5,13,2,15,7,0,0BWSL0360
      COMMON /BWSL/0,0,3,8,6,9,9,12,3,15,0,0,0,4,1,7,3,10,5,13,2,15,7,0,0BWSL0370
      COMMON /BWSL/0,0,3,8,6,9,9,12,3,15,0,0,0,4,1,7,3,10,5,13,2,15,7,0,0BWSL0380
      COMMON /BWSL/0,0,3,8,6,9,9,12,3,15,0,0,0,4,1,7,3,10,5,13,2,15,7,0,0BWSL0390

```











```

GAP(K) = -ELSKI(K)+(HIGHT-ELMAXB)
IF (GAP(K).LT.0.0) GAP(K)=0.0
IF (ELSKID(K).GE.0.0) GO TO 2
WETLEN(K) = ELSKI(K)
GC TO 3
2 MM3 = ELSKID(K)
MM4 = MM3+1
MM5 = MM4+1
ELSKID(K) = MM3
BWSL1 = BWSL(MM1,MM4)
BWSL2 = BWSL(MM1,MM5)
BWSL3 = BWSL(MM2,MM4)
BWSL4 = BWSL(MM2,MM5)
BWSLA1 = (BWSL2-BWSL1)*DLINC+BWSL1
BWSLA2 = (BWSL4-BWSL3)*DLINC+BWSL3
WETLEN(K) = ((BWSLA2-BWSLA1)*DINC+BWSLA1)/12.0
3 CONTINUE
N = NSTA(3)-1
LC TO J=1,N
WETLAV = (WETLEN(J+1)+WETLEN(J))/2.0
IF (WETLAV.LE.0.001) GO TO 8
DPFTAV = (DPFT(J+1)+DPFT(J))/2.0
ELSKIA = (ELSKI(J+1)+ELSKI(J))/2.0
ELSKDA = (ELSKID(J+1)+ELSKID(J))/24.0
SEALHT = HIGHT-ELSKDA
CFF = 2.0*CENCAB-(SEALHT+0.5)
IF (DIFF.GT.0.5) DIFF=0.5
ARM1B(J) = X1+WETLAV/2.0
ARM2B(J) = ZS-ELSKIA+DPFTAV/2.0
IF (DIFF.GE.0.25) GO TO 4
CFBS(J) = -DELP*DELYBS*WETLAV
GC TO 7
4 FCRLN = XBF-WETLAV
IF (FORLEN.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5
ARG = (HIGHT-ELSKIA)/FORLEN
IF (ARGW.GT.1.0) ARGW=1.0
ANGW = ARSIN(ARGW)
FCRCOS = COS(ANGW)
GC TO 6
5 FCRCOS = 0.0
6 CFBS(J) = -DELP*DELYBS*WETLAV-DELP*FORLEN*DELYBS*FORCOS*((FORLEN*0.5)*FORCOS)/(FORLEN*FORCOS+WETLAV/2.0)*((DIFF-0.25)*4.0)
1 ARG = 0.5*RHO*U*WETLAV*DELYBS
7 ARG = U*WETLAV/ENU
RECTSKI = J.427/(ALOG10(RESKI)-J.407)**2.64
TSKIB(J) = -ARG*CDTSKI
GC TO 9
8 CFES(J) = 0.0

```



```

9  CCONTINUE = 0.0
   FX = FX+TSKIB(J)
   FZ = FZ+DFBS(J)
   FK = FK+DFBS(J)*YAVGB(J)
   FM = FM-DFBS(J)*ARMIB(J)+TSKIB(J)*ARM2B(J)
   FN = FN-TSKIB(J)*YAVGB(J)
   ALBS = ALBS+(GAP(J)+GAP(J+1))*DELYBS/2.0
10 CCNTINUE
   ALES = ALBS+BLEAK
   SCFAC = SQRT(2.*ABS(PBAR)/RHOINF)
   CL = CFBS*ALBS*SQFAC*SIGN(1.,PBAR)
   IF (IBCWSL.NE.CN) RETURN
   WRITE (6,11) GAP,WETLEN,FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
C
11 FCRMAT (//10X,8HBQW SEAL/26H GAP (FT.) (PORT TO STBD.)//11F10.5/28HBQWSEAL/26H GAP (FT.) (PORT TO STBD.)//11F10.5/10X,23+BWSEAL FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
1 WETLEN(FT.) (PORT TO STBD.)//11F10.5/10X,23+BWSEAL FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
2N/6E15.4)
C
   RETURN
   END
C
SLROUTINE COLFIL
CCMCMCN/AXIS/NXYS(26)
CCMCMCN/COLUMN/IVERT,ILATRL
CCMCMCN/CURVE/NCURV(10)
CCMCMCN/EQNCO/NEQS,TCL(20),JQQ
CCMCMCN/GRAF/NGRAF,NDRW
CCMCMCN/HEADG/TICRD(6)
CCMCMCN/PROMOD/ PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PROMO6,PROMO7.
CCMCMCN/STEP/ STEP2
CCMCMCN/SUM/ ISUM1(8),ISUM2(8)
REAL*8 TICRD
REAL LABEL
REAL LAB(4)
REAL*8 NAMES(52)
1 SPLA,,CEMENT,,PITCH AN,,GLE,,TIME,,1,,2,,3,/
2 ACC,,LERATION,,C.G.ACCE,,LERATION,,FAN POWE,,RESSURE,,AIR MASS,,(BMASS),,Z DI
3 SEAL,,PRESSURE,,SIN SEAL,,PRESSURE,,WAVE,,HEIGHT,,BOWMCF,0170
4 ECTH,,RU WATER,,ROLL RAT,,E,,PLENUM V,,OLUME,,X DCFL,0200
5 ISPLA,,CEMENT,,Y DISPLA,,CEMENT,,AIR FLOW,,IN,,AIRCEL,0210
6 FLOW,,OUT,,NET FORC,,E X DIR,,WAVE FOR,,CE X DIR,,THRCFL,0220
7 TUST,,TARBOARD,,THRUST P,,ORT SIDE,,PITCH,,RATE,,STECFL,0230
8 RN SE,,AL LIFT,,STERN SE,,AL DRAG,,ROLL A,,NGLE,,/
REAL*8 TITLE(12)
REAL*8 LINE2(2),PLOT IS,,VERSUS /

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REAL*8 NAMEX(2), NAMEY(2), INAME(16)
EQUIVALENCE (TITLE(1), TICRD(1)), (TITLE(2), TICRD(2)), (TITLE(3), TI
1CRD(3)), (TITLE(4), TICRD(4)), (TITLE(5), TICRD(5)), (TITLE(6), TICRD(
26))
DIMENSION PVQQ(26), XOUT(900), YOUT(900), AFILE(8)
DIMENSION THSTS(1), THSTP(1)
EQUIVALENCE (PVQQ(1), TIME), (PVQQ(2), BMASS), (PVQQ(3), Z), (PVQQ(4), THCF
1ETA), (PVQQ(5), PBAR), (PVQQ(6), BOWACC), (PVQQ(7), ACC), (PVQQ(8), FANPWRCFL
2), (PVQQ(9), PBARB), (PVQQ(10), PBAR), (PVQQ(11), ETA), (PVQQ(12), U), (PVC
3QQ(13), PDEG), (PVQQ(14), VOLP), (PVQQ(15), X), (FVQQ(16), Y), (PVQQ(17), QCF
4IN), (PVQQ(18), QOUT), (PVQQ(19), GFXX), (PVQQ(20), FXPWAV), (PVQQ(21), TCFL
5HSTS(1)), (PVQQ(22), THSTP(1)), (PVQQ(23), QDEG), (PVQQ(24), FZSS), (PVQQ
6(25), FXSS), (PVQQ(26), PHI)

C
IF (JQQ.NE.2) GO TO 1
WRITE(6,777) STEP2
777 FCRMAT(0,4X,'THIS RUN USED VARIABLE STEP SIZE',/,0,4X,'THE MINC
1IMUM STEP SIZE RECORDED DURING THE RUN WAS',2X,E30.5)
1 ENDFILE 1
REWIND 1
TITLE(7)=LINE2(1)
TITLE(10)=LINE2(2)
IF (NGRAF.EQ.0) GO TO 11
J=1
NGF=NGRAF
INDEX=NGRAF*2
LC 19 I=1, INDEX, 2
INCX=NXYS(I)
INDY=NXYS(I+1)
IC=0
7 REAC(1,END=8) TIME, BMASS, Z, THETA, PBAR, BOWACC, ACC, FANFWR, PBARB, PBARSCFL
1, ETA, U, PDEG, VOLP, X, Y, CIN, QOUT, GFXX, FXPWAV, THSTS(1), THSTP(1), CDEG,
2 FZSS, FXSS, PHI
IF (IQ.GE.900) GO TO 8
IC=IQ+1
XCUT(IQ)=PVQQ(INDX)
YCUT(IQ)=PVQQ(INDY)
GC TO 7
8 REWIND 1
INX=INDEX*2
INY=INDY*2
NAMEX(1)=NAMEX(INX-1)
NAMEX(2)=NAMEX(INX)
NAMEY(1)=NAMEY(INY-1)
NAMEY(2)=NAMEY(INY)
IF (NCRW.EQ.1) GO TO 20
CALL FLCTP(XOUT, YOUT, -IQ, 0)
C

```















C	END		CFL 1710
C		SUBROUTINE DMINV (A,N,D)	DMV 0010
C		DIMENSION A(6,6), PIVOT(6)	DMV 0020
		DIMENSION IPVOT(6), INDEX(6,2)	DMV 0030
C		EQUIVALENCE (IROW,JRCW),(ICOL,JCOL)	DMV 0040
		L=1.0	DMV 0050
		CC 17 J=1,N	DMV 0060
		IFVCT(J)=0	DMV 0070
17		CCNTINUE	DMV 0080
		DC 135 I=1,N	DMV 0090
		T=0.0	DMV 0100
		CC 9 J=1,N	DMV 0110
		IF(IPVOT(J)-1) 13,9,13	DMV 0120
13		DC 23 K=1,N	DMV 0130
		IF(IPVOT(K)-1) 43,23,81	DMV 0140
43		IF (ABS(T)-ABS(A(J,K))) 83,23,23	DMV 0150
83		IROW=J	DMV 0160
		ICOL=K	DMV 0170
		T=A(J,K)	DMV 0180
23		CCNTINUE	DMV 0190
5		IFVCT(ICOL)=IPVOT(ICOL)+1	DMV 0200
		IF (IROW-ICOL) 73,109,73	DMV 0210
73		C=-D	DMV 0220
		CC 12 L=1,N	DMV 0230
		T=A(IROW,L)	DMV 0240
		A(IROW,L)=A(ICOL,L)	DMV 0250
		A(ICOL,L)=T	DMV 0260
		CCNTINUE	DMV 0270
12		INDEX(I,1)=IROW	DMV 0280
105		INDEX(I,2)=ICOL	DMV 0290
		PIVOT(I)=A(ICOL,ICOL)	DMV 0300
		C=C*PIVCT(I)	DMV 0310
		A(ICOL,ICOL)=1.0	DMV 0320
		CC 205 L=1,N	DMV 0330
		A(ICOL,L)=A(ICOL,L)/PIVOT(I)	DMV 0340
205		CCNTINUE	DMV 0350
		DC 134 LI=1,N	DMV 0360
		IF(LI-ICOL) 21,134,21	DMV 0370
21		T=A(LI,ICOL)	DMV 0380
		A(LI,ICOL)=0.0	DMV 0390
		DC 89 L=1,N	DMV 0400
		A(LI,L)=A(LI,L)-A(ICOL,L)*T	DMV 0410
89		CCNTINUE	DMV 0420
			DMV 0430
			DMV 0440
			DMV 0450
			DMV 0460



```

134 CCNTINUE
135 CCNTINUE
      CC 3 I=1,N
      L=N-I+1
      IF(INDEX(L,1)-INDEX(L,2)) 19,3,19
      JRCW=INDEX(L,1)
      JCCL=INDEX(L,2)
      CC 549 K=1,N
      T=A(K,JROW)
      A(K,JROW)=A(K,JCOL)
      CCNTINUE
      CCNTINUE
      CC 81 RETURN
      ENC

C
C
      SUBROUTINE FAN
      INTEGER ON
      COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
      COMMON /FANMAP/ CIN,QBFAN(25),QMFAN(25),ENBFAN,ENMFAN,ENFAN(25),PMFAN(25),PSFAN(25),
1SFAN,BRPM,EMRPM,SRPM,NPTSB,NPTSM,NPTSS,PBFSAN(25),N
25),TMEB(25),DELB(25),NB,TMES(25),CELS(25),NS
      COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PRCMO6,PRCMO7
      COMMON /PRINT/ ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISICWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IFAN
      COMMON /SOFTBS/ XBF,PBS,SINBS,COSBS,XBS,ZBS,DELYBS,DPBS,ELMAXB,YAVFAN
      COMMON /SOFTSS/ XLF,PSS,SINTH,CCSTH,XSS,ZSS,DELYSS,DPSS,ELMAXS,YAVFAN
      COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
      COMMON /DIMENSION QB(1), QM(1), QS(1), PBCW(1), PM(1), PS(1), HP(8)
      COMMON /EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1),TIME), (VAL(2),U), (VAL(3),V), (VAL(4),W), (VAFAN(180
1L(5),P), (VAL(6),C), (VAL(7),R), (VAL(8),PHI), (VAL(9),THEFA), (VAFAN(190
2L(10),Z), (VAL(11),BMASS), (VAL(21),X), (VAL(22),Y), (VAL(23),PSI), (VAFAN(200
3, (VAL(24),PB)
      EQUIVALENCE (VAL(18),FANPWR)
      EQUIVALENCE (VAL(35),PBARB)
      EQUIVALENCE (QB(1),QBFAN(1),QB(11),QMFAN(1),QSFAN(1),QS(1)),
1(PFAN(1),PBOW(1)), (PMFAN(1),PM(1)), (PSFAN(1),PS(1))
      DATA HP/2.9,2.3,1.95,1.77,1.85,2.05,1.93,1.62/

      ERAT = 8000/BRPM
      EMRAT = 8000/EMRPM
      SRAT = 8000/SRPM
      TL = VAL(1)

```

```

DMV 0470
DMV 0480
DMV 0490
DMV 0500
DMV 0510
DMV 0520
DMV 0530
DMV 0540
DMV 0550
DMV 0560
DMV 0570
DMV 0580
DMV 0590
DMV 0600
DMV 0610
DMV 0620

FAN 0010
FAN 0020
FAN 0030
FAN 0040
FAN 0050
FAN 0060
FAN 0070
FAN 0080
FAN 0090
FAN 0100
FAN 0110
FAN 0120
FAN 0130
FAN 0140
FAN 0150
FAN 0160
FAN 0170
FAN 0180
FAN 0190
FAN 0200
FAN 0210
FAN 0220
*****
FAN 0230
FAN 0240
FAN 0250
FAN 0260
FAN 0270
FAN 0280
FAN 0290
FAN 0300

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```

IF (NB.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
CPBS = FGL(TL,NB,TMEB,DELB,ILB)
PES = PB+DPBS
1 IF (NS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 2
PSS = PB+DPSS
2 CCNTINUE
PBI = PBS-PINF
PE2 = PB-PINF
PES = PSS-PINF
PEARB = PB1*BRAT**2
PEARM = PB2*EMRAT**2
PEARS = PB3*SRAT**2
QECW = ENBFAN*FGL(PBARB,NPTSB,PBOW,QB,IB)/BRAT
CMAIN = ENMFAN*FGL(PBARM,NPTSM,PM,QM,IM)/EMRAT
GSTN = ENSFAN*FGL(PBARS,NPTSS,PS,CS,IS)/SRAT
CIN = QBOW+CMAIN+GSTN
ME1 = QBOW/ENBFAN+5.0)/5.0
ME2 = MB1+1
ME3 = MB2+1
BINC = ((QBOW/ENBFAN+5.0)-MB1*5.0)/5.0
BFANHP = ((HP(MB3)-HP(MB2))*BINC+HP(MB2))*ENBFAN*(1./BRAT)**3.0
MS1 = MS1+1
MS2 = MS2+1
MS3 = MS3+1
STINC = ((QSTN/ENSFAN+5.0)-MS1*5.0)/5.0
SFANHP = ((HP(MS3)-HP(MS2))*STINC+HP(MS2))*ENSFAN*(1./SRAT)**3.0
MM1 = MM1+1
MM2 = MM2+1
MM3 = MM3+1
PLINC = ((QMAIN/ENMFAN+5.0)-MM1*5.0)/5.0
PFANHP = ((HP(MM3)-HP(MM2))*PLINC+HP(MM2))*ENMFAN*(1./EMRAT)**3.0
RELHP = PFANHP+BFANHP+SFANHP
FANPWR = (QBOW*PB1+QMAIN*PB2+QSTN*PB3)/550.
FANEFF = FANPWR/RELHP
IF (IRHS.NE.CN) RETURN
WRITE (6,3) QBOW,QMAIN,QSTN,PBARB,PBARM,PEARS,RELHP,FANPWR,FANEFF
3 FCFMAT (//4H FAN/32H Q - BOW,MAIN,STERN (CU FT /SEC)3F12.1/28F DEL
1P - BOW,MAIN,STERN (PSF)3F11.2/60H ACTUAL FAN POWER REQUIRED(1P),
2ICEAL FAN PCWER, EFFICIENCY 3F12.4)
RETURN
END
FUNCTION FGL(X,N,XI,YT,IX)

```

```

FAN 0310
FAN 0320
FAN 0330
FAN 0340
FAN 0350
FAN 0360
FAN 0370
FAN 0380
FAN 0390
FAN 0400
FAN 0410
FAN 0420
FAN 0430
FAN 0440
FAN 0450
FAN 0460
FAN 0470
FAN 0480
FAN 0490
FAN 0500
FAN 0510
FAN 0520
FAN 0530
FAN 0540
FAN 0550
FAN 0560
FAN 0570
FAN 0580
FAN 0590
FAN 0600
FAN 0610
FAN 0620
FAN 0630
FAN 0640
FAN 0650
FAN 0660
FAN 0670
FAN 0680
FAN 0690
FAN 0700
FAN 0710
FAN 0720
FAN 0730
FAN 0740
FGL 0010
FGL 0020
FGL 0030

```



```

C
DIMENSION XT(1),YT(1)
IF (IX.LT.1) IX=1
IF (IX.GT.N-1) IX=N-1
I=SIGN(1.0,X-XT(IX))
IF (IX.LT.1 .OR. IX.GE.N) GO TO 30
IF (XT(IX).GT.X .OR. X.GT.XT(IX+1)) GO TO 20
C=(X-XT(IX))/(XT(IX+1)-XT(IX))
GC TO 100
IX=IX+1
GC TO 10
C=IX/N
IX=IX-1
FG1=YT(IX)+C*(YT(IX+1)-YT(IX))
RETURN
END
10
20
30
100

```

```

FG1 0040
FG1 0050
FG1 0060
FG1 0070
FG1 0080
FG1 0090
FG1 0100
FG1 0110
FG1 0120
FG1 0130
FG1 0140
FG1 0150
FG1 0160
FG1 0170
FG1 0180
FG1 0190

```

```

C
SUBROUTINE INCON (TIME)
C
REAL*8 TICRD
INTEGER ON
COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
COMMON /AXIS/NXYS(26)
COMMON /BMCG/ IMP,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,IMT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IY
COMMON /COLUMN/ IVERT,ILATRL
COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
COMMON /CNTRL/CONTW,CONTRQ,QMULT,LCOVER,ACONTZ,ACONTW,ZEQUIL
1  TFEQL,ACBASE
COMMON /CURVE/NCURV(10)
COMMON /ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XP,YP,ZP,STHS,STHP,
COMMON /EQNCO/ NEQS,TCL(20),JQQ
COMMON /FAIR/ RHOA,XLAERO
COMMON /FANMAP/QIN,QBFAN(25),QMFAN(25),ENBFAN,ENMFAN,
COMMON /EASFAN,BRPM,EMRPM,SRPM,NPTSB,NPTSS
1  EASFAN(25),PMFAN(25),PSFAN(25),TMEB(25),NB,TMES(25),
2  PBFA(25),NS
3  CETS(25),NS
COMMON /FRUDE/ FN,FNCRIT
COMMON /GBOW/ XBOW
COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VOLNOM
1  CELS(4,10),XCP,ZCP
COMMON /GEOMSW/ XAVG(10),DS
COMMON /GRAF/NGRAF,NDRW
COMMON /HEADG/TICRD(6)
COMMON /PWAVE/ FNCON,PWVCON
COMMON /LEAKER/ALEAK,BLEAK,CFSS,CFBS
COMMON /MASSSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHC,NMASS,

```

```

INCN0010
INCN0020
INCN0030
INCN0040
INCN0050
INCN0060
INCN0070
INCN0080
INCN0090
INCN0100
INCN0110
INCN0120
INCN0130
INCN0140
INCN0150
INCN0160
INCN0170
INCN0180
INCN0190
INCN0200
INCN0210
INCN0220
INCN0230
INCN0240
INCN0250
INCN0260
INCN0270
INCN0280
INCN0290
INCN0300
INCN0310

```



```

- CCMCN /MATRIX/ A(6,6) AMI(201),XI(201),YI(201),ZI(201),XS,ZS,HRHC INCN0320
CCMCN /CPTIGN/ I3DOF,ISRGE,ITRIM,IDIA,IPITCH INCN0330
CCMCN /PLENUM/XLBW,XBBW,ABW,BUBHGT INCN0340
CCMCN /PLVCCQ/NVI,NVD,NLI,NLD INCN0350
CCMCN /PRIME/ STIME,DELTIME,DELTPRINT INCN0360
CCMCN /PRINT/ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDLW,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES, INCN0370
- IRCD,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS INCN0380
CCMCN /PROMOD/ PROM01,PROM02,PROM03,PROM04,PROM05,PROM06,PROM07 INCN0390
CCMCN /ROLL/ PHIMAX,TKOLL INCN0400
CCMCN /RUDDR/ NPR,DELRUD(25),XR,YR,ZR,IRDS,TL,RSPAN,RAREA,RASPR, INCN0410
ARCLB,RTC,RUCANG,TIR(25) INCN0420
CCMCN /RISER/ AMPTC INCN0430
CCMCN /SOFTBS/XBF,PBS,SINBS,COSBS,XBS,ZBS,DELYBS,DPBS,ELMAXB,YAVG INCN0440
1E(10),CENCAB INCN0450
CCMCN /SOFTISS/ XLF,PSS,SINTH,CCSTH,XSS,ZSS,DELYSS,DPSS INCN0460
1,ELMAXS,YAVGS(10) INCN0470
CCMCN /SIDE/FXSW,FYSW,FZSW,FKSW,FMSW,FNSW,ALSW,YSW,XLSW,CFSW,CDSW INCN0480
1,VAREA,VCHORD,VSPAN,VANGLE,VCOS,VX,VY,VZ,AVBMSW,DELX,VTC INCN0490
CCMCN /SLOPE/WATSLP,XPWV,XLXPWV,PVHT,XPWVXS INCN0500
CCMCN /STABLE/ S(4),ISTAB INCN0510
CCMCN /STSLR/ CPHI,CPHID INCN0520
CCMCN /SUM/ ISUM1(8),ISUM2(8) INCN0530
CCMCN /VALOLD/ VAL(40) INCN0540
CCMCN /VARBLE/ VAL(40) INCN0550
CCMCN /WAVE/ ETA(4,11),AW(10),CMEGA(10),DVCLW,NWAVE,BETA, INCN0560
1 FXWAV,FYWAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV INCN0570
2,ZBAR,PHIBAR,THEBAR,TC,COSBET,SINBET,PBBAR INCN0580
CCMCN /WAVEF/WAVLEN(10),OMEGA(10),WAVSLP(10),ENCPER(10) INCN0590
CCMCN /WAVTAB/ NAL,DAL,SAL,NDS,DCS,SDS,NTH,DTH,STH,NBB,CBB,SBB, INCN0600
1 AC1(20,5,7),AC2(20,5,7),AC3(20,5,7),AC4(20,5,7), INCN0610
2 AC5(20,5,7),AC6(20,5,7),AC7(20,5,7), INCN0620
3,AC0(20,5,7),AC00(20,5,7),AC8(20,5,7), INCN0630
4 AS1(20,5,7),AS2(20,5,7),AS3(20,5,7),AS4(20,5,7), INCN0640
5 AS5(20,5,7),AS6(20,5,7),AS7(20,5,7), INCN0650
6,AS0(20,5,7),AS00(20,5,7),AS8(20,5,7) INCN0660
7,BB(36),XREF,RX INCN0670
DIMENSION ZZ(14050) INCN0680
EQUIVALENCE (ZZ,NAL) INCN0690
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(2),U),(VAL(3),V),(VAL(4),W), INCN0700
1(VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA), INCN0710
2(VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI), INCN0720
3(VAL(24),PB) INCN0730
DIMENSION TEMP(7),XMO(10) INCN0740
DIMENSION TITLC(20) INCN0750
DATA BEAM,BETAD,DELO,DELPI,DLRDO,DSO,ISYS,RMAX0,RCNO,RRATO,RREVO, INCN0760
1 THETO,THSSI,TPRINO,UQ,VX0,VZ0,XBSI,XCPO,XLTC,T,XPC,XRC,XSSI,YPO, INCN0770
2 ZPC,ZRO,ZSSI/ 6*0.0,0,0,0*0.0/ INCN0780
INCN0790

```





C  
C  
C

# INITIAL CONDITIONS WITH WATSLP

```

CC 9 I=1,8
ISUM1(I)=0
ISUM2(I)=0
5 PINF=2116.
R+CFINF=.002378
GAM=1.4
ICLIT=600000
GC TO 10
220C READ(5,3000) NGRAF,NDRW
3000 FCRMAT(212)
3001 READ(5,3001) NXYS
FCRMAT(2612)
3002 READ(5,3002) TICRD
FCRMAT(6A8)
10 READ(5,99) ISYSL,IQPT,(TEMP(I),I=1,7)
IF( ISYSL.EQ. ISYS .AND. ISYSL.EQ. 13) GOTC 70
ISYS=ISYSL
IF( ISYSL.EQ. 0) OR. (ISYS.GT.22)) GO TO 70
GCTO(100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800,900,1000,1100,1200,1300,
1140C,1500,1600,1700,1800,1900,2000,2100,220C),ISYS

```

## PROGRAM CONTROL PARAMETERS

```

100 CCNTINUE
GCTO(101,102,103,104,105,106,107),IQPT
101 CCNTINUE
STIME=TEMP(1)
FTIME=TEMP(2)
DELC=TEMP(3)
DELPNT=TEMP(4)
TPRINO=TEMP(5)
IF (TPRINO.LT.STIME+CELPNT) TPRINO = STIME+DELPNT
IF (DELO.GT.DELPNT) DELO=DELPNT
IF (DELC.EQ.0.0) GO TO 140
GCTO 10
2000 READ(5,3003) NCURV
3003 FCRMAT(1011)
GC TO 10
210C READ(5,2210) ISUM1
2210 READ(5,2210) ISUM2
FCRMAT(812)
GC TO 10
102 READ (5,191) IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISICWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IRUD,
1 IFROP,IAERCD,IRHS
GCTO 10

```

INCN0800  
 INCN0810  
 INCN0820  
 INCN0830  
 INCN0840  
 INCN0850  
 INCN0860  
 INCN0870  
 INCN0880  
 INCN0890  
 INCN0900  
 INCN0910  
 INCN0920  
 INCN0930  
 INCN0940  
 INCN0950  
 INCN0960  
 INCN0970  
 INCN0980  
 INCN0990  
 INCN1000  
 INCN1010  
 INCN1020  
 INCN1030  
 INCN1040  
 INCN1050  
 INCN1070  
 INCN1080  
 INCN1090  
 INCN1100  
 INCN1110  
 INCN1120  
 INCN1130  
 INCN1140  
 INCN1150  
 INCN1160  
 INCN1170  
 INCN1180  
 INCN1190  
 INCN1200  
 INCN1210  
 INCN1220  
 INCN1230  
 INCN1240  
 INCN1250  
 INCN1260





```

103 READ (5,175) NEQS,JQQ,(TOL(J),J=1,NEQS)
    GC TO 10
104 READ(5,191) IVERT,ILATRL,NVD,NVI,NLD,NLI
105 GC TO 10
    CCATINUE
    I3DOF=TEMP(1)
    ISRGE=TEMP(2)
    ITRIM=TEMP(3)
    ICIA=TEMP(4)
    IFITCH=TEMP(5)
    GC TO 10
106 CCATINUE
    PRCM01=TEMP(1)
    PRCM02=TEMP(2)
    PRCM03=TEMP(3)
    PRCM04=TEMP(4)
    PRCM05=TEMP(5)
    PRCM06=TEMP(6)
    PRCM07=TEMP(7)
    GC TO 10
107 CCATINUE
    IF(TEMP(1).NE.0.) PINF=TEMP(1)
    IF(TEMP(2).NE.0.) RHOINF=TEMP(2)
    IF(TEMP(3).NE.0.) GAM=TEMP(3)
    REAC(5,2041) IQUIT
2041 FCRMAT(110)
140 GC TO 10
    WRITE(6,195)
    STCP
C
C
C MASS DISTRIBUTION
200 G=32.17
    RHC=1.99
    FRFC=RHC/2.
    GC TO (210,220,230), IOPT
210 IMN = 0
    WEIGHT = TEMP(1)
    AM = WEIGHT/G
    XS = TEMP(2)
    ZS = TEMP(3)
    AIXX = TEMP(4)
    AIYY = TEMP(5)
    AIZZ = TEMP(6)
    AIXZ = TEMP(7)
C
C
C INERTIA MATRIX OPERATIONS

```

```

INCNI1270
INCNI1280
INCNI1290
INCNI1300
INCNI1310
INCNI1320
INCNI1330
INCNI1340
INCNI1350
*****
INCNI1360
INCNI1370
INCNI1380
INCNI1390
INCNI1400
INCNI1410
INCNI1420
INCNI1430
INCNI1440
INCNI1450
INCNI1451
INCNI1452
INCNI1453
INCNI1454
INCNI1455
INCNI1456
INCNI1457
INCNI1460
INCNI1470
INCNI1480
INCNI1490
INCNI1500
INCNI1510
INCNI1520
INCNI1530
INCNI1540
INCNI1550
INCNI1560
INCNI1570
INCNI1580
INCNI1590
INCNI1600
INCNI1610
INCNI1620
INCNI1630
INCNI1640
INCNI1650
INCNI1660

```



```

212 DC 211 I=1,6
211 CC 211 N=1,6
213 CC 213 A=1,3
213 A(N,N)=AM
A(4,4)=AIXX
A(5,5)=AIYY
A(6,6)=AIZZ
A(4,6)=-AIXZ
A(6,4)=-AIXZ
AIMAX=AMAX1(AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,ABS(AIXZ))
CC 214 I=1,6
CC 214 J=1,6
214 A(I,J)=A(I,J)/AIMAX
C
CALL DMINV (A,6,D)
C
CC 215 I=1,6
CC 215 J=1,6
215 A(I,J)=A(I,J)/AIMAX
IF (D.NE.0.C) GO TO 10
WRITE (6,216)
STOP
C
READ WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION - ASSUME TRANSVERSE (PORT/STBD) SYMMETRY
X INPUT DIST. FWD. OF (SIDEWALL) TRANSOM
Y INPUT DIST. TO STARBOARD
Z INPUT DIST. UP FROM KEEL-LINE
C
I = 1
22C READ (5,192) AMI(I),XI(I),YI(I),ZI(I)
222 IF (AMI(I).LT.0.0) GO TO 224
I = I+1
IF (I.GT.201) GO TO 70
224 GC TO 222
NMASS = I-1
SUM = 0.0
SUX = 0.0
SUZ = 0.0
CC 225 I=1,NMASS
AMI(I) = AMI(I)/G
SUM = SUM+AMI(I)
SUX = SUX+AMI(I)*XI(I)
SUZ = SUZ+AMI(I)*ZI(I)
AM = SUM*2.0
WEIGHT = AM*G
ZS = SUZ/SUM
XS = SUX/SUM

```



```

SUX = 0.0
SLX = 0.0
SLY = 0.0
SLZ = 0.0
CC 226 I=1, NMASS
XI(I) = XI(I) - XS
ZI(I) = -ZI(I) + ZS
AMK = AMI(I)*2.0
SLX = SUX+AMK*XI(I)*XI(I)
SLY = SUY+AMK*YI(I)*YI(I)
SLZ = SUZ+AMK*ZI(I)*ZI(I)
SUX = SUM+AMK*XI(I)*XI(I)
SUY = SUX+SUZ
SIZ = SUX+SUZ
AIXZ = SUM
GC TO 212
GC TO 10
230
C
C
C
XX AND YY TABLES
CCNTINUE
NSTA(1) = TEMP(1)
NSTA(2) = TEMP(2)
NSTA(3) = TEMP(3)
NSTA(4) = TEMP(4)
XLTC=TEMP(5)
GC TO 10
300
C
C
C
SICEWALL ( INCLUDING APPENDAGES )
CCNTINUE
GC TO (401,402), IOPT
YSW=TEMP(1)
XLSW=TEMP(2)
CFSW=TEMP(3)
CCSW=TEMP(4)
AVMSW=TEMP(5)
READ (10) ZZZ
REWIND 10
GC TO 10
400
C
C
C
BLCK 4 CPTCN 2 REMOVED.
402
CCNTINUE
GC TO 10
C
C
C
STERNSEAL

```



C  
500

```
CCNTINUE
XSSI=TEMP(1)
ZSSI=TEMP(2)
ALEAK=TEMP(3)
CFSS=TEMP(4)
ELMAXS = TEMP(5)
DFSS=TEMP(6)
XLF=TEMP(7)
ARGA = ELMAXS/XLF
CCSTH = ARGA
TFSSI = ARCCS(ARGA)
SINTH = SIN(THSSI)
GC TO 10
```

C  
C  
C

BCk SEAL

GC TO (610,620), IOPT

600  
610

```
CCNTINUE
XSSI=TEMP(1)
CFPS=TEMP(2)
CFBS=TEMP(3)
ZPSI=TEMP(4)
ELMAXB = TEMP(5)
XFF=TEMP(6)
BLEAK=TEMP(7)
GC TO 10
CENCAB=TEMP(1)
GC TO 10
```

620

C  
C  
C

FLENUM

CCNTINUE  
GC TO (705,710), IOPT

700  
705

```
CCNTINUE
XLBW=TEMP(1)
XERW=TEMP(2)
XPWV=TEMP(3)
WIDTH=TEMP(4)
XL=TEMP(5)
XCPC=TEMP(6)
EUBFGT=TEMP(7)
XLXPWV=XLBW-XPWV
PWVHT=(XPWV*XPWV-XLXPWV)*.5/XL
XPWVXS=XPWV-XS
ABW=XBBL*XLBW
AB=WIDTH*XL
VCLNQM=(ABW+AB)*BUBHGT/2.
```

INCN2630  
INCN2640  
INCN2650  
INCN2660  
INCN2670  
INCN2680  
INCN2690  
INCN2700  
INCN2710  
INCN2720  
INCN2730  
INCN2740  
INCN2750  
INCN2760  
INCN2770  
INCN2780  
INCN2790  
INCN2800  
INCN2810  
INCN2820  
INCN2830  
INCN2840  
INCN2850  
INCN2860  
INCN2870  
INCN2880  
INCN2890  
INCN2900  
INCN2910  
INCN2920  
INCN2930  
INCN2940  
INCN2950  
INCN2960  
INCN2970  
INCN2980  
INCN2990  
INCN3000  
INCN3010  
INCN3020  
INCN3030  
INCN3040  
INCN3050  
INCN3060  
INCN3070  
INCN3080  
INCN3090  
INCN3100





```

71C      GCTO 10
          CCNTINUE
          FNCRIT=TEMP(1)
          GC TO 10
C
C      FRCPULSION
C
800      CCNTINUE
          GC TO (E05,810),IOPT
805      CCNTINUE
          XFC=TEMP(1)
          YFC=TEMP(2)
          ZFC=TEMP(3)
          GC TO 10
C
C      BLOCK 8 OPTION 2 REMOVED. ENGINE OUT INPUT IN BLOCK 16
C
81C      CCNTINUE
          GCTO 10
C
C      RUDDER
C
900      CCNTINUE
          GC TO (905,910,915),IOPT
905      XRC = TEMP(1)
          YR = TEMP(2)
          ZRQ = TEMP(3)
          RSPAN=TEMP(4)
          RASPR=TEMP(5)
          RAREA=TEMP(6)
          RCLB=2.*PI*RASPR/(RASPR+3.)
          RTC=TEMP(7)
          GC TO 10
C
C      91C NOT USED
C
910      CCNTINUE
          GC TO 10
915      CCNTINUE
          GCTO 10
C
C      AERCDYNAMICS
C
1000     CCNTINUE
          XLAERC=TEMP(1)
          BEAM=TEMP(2)
          RFOA=.5*RHCINF*XLAERO*BEAM
          GCTO 10

```



```

C
C
C 1100
      WAVES
      CCNTINUE
      IWAWSW=IOPT
      IF(IWAWSW.GT.4) GO TO 70
      NWAWE=TEMP(1)
      IF(NWAWE.EQ.0) GOTO 10
      IF(NWAWE.GT.10) GOTO 70
      BETAD=TEMP(2)
      BETA=BETAD/RAD
      CCSBET=COS(BETA)
      SINBET=SIN(BETA)
      TC=1.0
      GC TO (1104,1106,1108,1108),IWAWSW
1104  CC 1105 I=1,NWAWE
1105  READ(5,1190) OMEGA(I),AW(I)
      GC TO 10
1106  CC 1107 I=1,NWAWE
1107  READ(5,1190) WAVLEN(I),AW(I)
      CCTC 10
1108  SFTWV=TEMP(3)
      GIG=32.17
      G2=G1G*G1G
      G4=G2*G2
      GC TO (10,10,1110,1111),IWAWSW
1110  CCNTINUE
      PERL=TEMP(4)
      PERH=TEMP(5)
      WVN=(2.0*3.141592)*(1.0/PERH)
      WVX=(2.0*3.141592)*(1.0/PERL)
      GC TO 1112
1111  CCNTINUE
      WVN = TEMP(4)
      WVX = TEMP(5)
1112  CCNTINUE
      ULL=SQRT(SHTWV/0.0185)*1.6878
      ULL=UUU**4.
      CCC=(WVX/WVN)**(1./NWAWE)
      WNPC=WWN
      CC 1113 I = 1,NWAWE
      WNFN = WNPC*CCC
      WNFN=(WWPN+WWPN)/2
      CCK = WWPN-WNPC
      WWPFO = WWPN
      WWP4 = WW**4.0
      WWP5 = WW**5.0
      SS = 0.0081*G2/(EXP(0.74*G4/(WW4*UU4))*WW5)

```







# AND 2) INITIALIZE VARIABLES FOR CALCS.

```

C
C
1302  CC 1302 I=1,40
      VAL(I) = 0.0
      U = UD*1.6889
      XSS = -(XS-XSSI)
      ZSS = ZS-ZSSI
      THETA = THETO/RAD
      THECL = THETA
      CS = OSC/12.
      Z = -ZS+CS
      ZECUIL = Z
      PFIMAX = 0.
      TRCLL = 0.
      IRDS = 0
      TL = 0.0
C
C
C WAVE PARAMETERS TABLE
C
      IF(NWAVE.EQ.0) GOTO 1321
      AMPTC = 1.30287
      GCTC(1310,1315), I WAVSW
      CC 1311 I=1,NWAVE
      WAVLEN(I) = 2.*PI*G/(OMEGA(I)*OMEGA(I))
      GCTQ 1317
      DC 1316 I=1,NWAVE
      OMEGA(I) = SQRT(2.*PI*G/WAVLEN(I))
      CCNTINUE
C
C CALCULATE INITIAL FREQUENCIES OF ENCOUNTER
C
      DC 1318 I=1,NWAVE
      WAVSLP(I) = 360.0*AW(I)/WAVLEN(I)
      CMGAE(I) = 2.*PI*(SQRT(G*WAVLEN(I))/(2.*PI))-U*COSBET)/WAVLEN(I)
      ENCPER(I) = 2.0*PI/OMGAE(I)
      CCNTINUE
1318  WRITE (6,1191) NWAVE,BETAD,(OMEGA(I),OMGAE(I),WAVLEN(I),AW(I),
      WAVSLP(I),ENCPER(I),I=1,NWAVE)
C
C
      GCTQ 1322
1321  WRITE (6,1192)
1322  CCNTINUE
      DC 1303 I=1,4
      CC 1303 N=1,11
      ETA(I,N) = 0.0
      LVCLW = 0.0
      FXWAV = 0.0
      FYWAV = 0.0
C
C
      INCN4540
      INCN4550
      INCN4560
      INCN4570
      INCN4580
      INCN4590
      INCN4600
      INCN4610
      INCN4620
      INCN4630
      INCN4640
      INCN4650
      INCN4660
      INCN4670
      INCN4680
      INCN4690
      INCN4700
      INCN4710
      INCN4720
      INCN4730
      INCN4740
      INCN4750
      INCN4760
      INCN4770
      INCN4780
      INCN4790
      INCN4800
      INCN4810
      INCN4820
      INCN4830
      INCN4840
      INCN4850
      INCN4860
      INCN4870
      INCN4880
      INCN4890
      INCN4900
      INCN4910
      INCN4920
      INCN4930
      INCN4940
      INCN4950
      INCN4960
      INCN4970
      INCN4980
      INCN4990
      INCN5000
      INCN5010

```





```

FZwAV = 0.0
FKwAV = 0.0
FMwAV = 0.0
FNwAV = 0.0
ZBAR=Z
PFIBAR=PHI
TFEBAR=THETA
TIME=TIME
LELT = DELC
TFRINT=TPRINO-DELPNT
PAVCCN=4.*WEIGHT/(RHO*G*XLBW)
FNCCN=SCRT(XLBW*G)
VX=VXO-XS
VZ = ZS-VZO
XP=XPO-XS
XR = XRC-XS
YP=YPO
ZF=ZS-ZFO
ZR = ZS-ZRO
IF (IMM.EQ. 0) GO TO 1305
CC 1304 J=1,IMNX
XMI(J) = XMC(J) - XS
1304 CCNTINUE
1305 XCP = XCPD-XS
ZCP = ZS-BUBHGT
XES=XBSI-XS
N=NSTA(3)
ZPS=ZS-ZBSI
CC 1364 J=1,N
DELYBS=XBBW/(N-1)
XX(3,J)=XBS-XSSI
YY(3,J)=-0.5*XBBW+(J-1)*DELYBS
1364 CCNTINUE
N=N-1
CC 1367 J=1,N
YAVGB(J)=(YY(3,J+1)+YY(3,J))/2.
1367 CCNTINUE
N=NSTA(4)
DELYSS=XBBW/(N-1)
CC 1365 J=1,N
XX(4,J)=-XS
YY(4,J)=-.5*XBBW+(J-1)*DELYSS
1365 CCNTINUE
N=N-1
CC 1368 J=1,N
YAVGS(J)=(YY(4,J+1)+YY(4,J))/2.
1368 CCNTINUE
XECW=XLTOT-XS

```

```

INCN5020
INCN5030
INCN5040
INCN5050
INCN5060
INCN5070
INCN5080
INCN5090
INCN5100
INCN5110
INCN5120
INCN5130
INCN5140
INCN5150
INCN5160
INCN5170
INCN5180
INCN5190
INCN5200
INCN5210
INCN5220
INCN5230
INCN5240
INCN5250
INCN5260
INCN5270
INCN5280
INCN5290
INCN5300
INCN5310
INCN5320
INCN5330
INCN5340
INCN5350
INCN5360
INCN5370
INCN5380
INCN5390
INCN5400
INCN5410
INCN5420
INCN5430
INCN5440
INCN5450
INCN5460
INCN5470
INCN5480
INCN5490

```



```

1305 A=NSTA(1)
      DELX=XBSI/(N-1)
      CC 1309 J=1,2
      DC 1309 I=1,N
      XX(J,I)=(I-1)*DELX-XS
      YY(J,I)=YSK*(2*J-3)
      WRITE(6,1366)((XX(J,N),N=1,11),(YY(J,N),N=1,11),J=1,4)
1366 FCRMAT(//17H XX AND YY ARRAYS /14H PORT SICEWALL /2(11F10.2/),
      1 15H STBD. SIDEWALL /2(11F10.2/),9H BOW SEAL /2(11F10.2/),
      2 11H STERN SEAL /2(11F10.2/))
      A=NSTA(1)-1
      DC 1308 I=1,N
      XAVG(I)=DELX*(2*I-1)/2.-XS
      C
      CALL WAVES(TIME)
      C
      INITIALIZE BUBBLE PRESSURE, ABSOLUTE (PSF)
      C
      PE=PINF+DELPI
      PEBAR=DELPI
      PEAR=DELPI
      PSS=PB+DPSS
      PES=PB+CPBS
      AE=ABW-(ABW-AB)*(ZS+Z/BUBHGT)
      CF=.37/((U/FNCON)*#1.5655981)
      WATSLP=PEBAR*CF*PWVCON/WEIGHT
      IF (IDIA.EQ.1) GO TO 6
      VCL=VOLNOM-.5*(AB+ABW)*(Z+ZS)-DVCLW
      I+.5*WATSLP*XL*AB
      GC TO 7
      VCL=VOLNOM-.5*(AB+ABW)*(Z+ZS)-DVCLW+PBAR*.3175333
      CCNTINUE
      BMASS=(PB/PINF)**(1./GAM)*VOL*RH*INF
      WRITE (6,2023)
      RETURN
      C
      RLN TERMINATOR
      C
      14CC WRITE(6,98)
      STCP
      C
      BENDING MOMENT
      C
      1500 GC TO (1510,1520,1530,1540), IOPT
      151C IMM = TEMP(1)
      IF (IMM.GT.3) GO TO 70
      IMNX = TEMP(2)
      IF (IMNX.GT.10) GO TO 70

```



```

IMNY = TEMP(3)
IF (IMNY.GT.7) GO TO 70
IBMFIL = TEMP(4)
BTIME = TEMP(5)
IF (IMM.EQ.3) IMT = TEMP(6)
GC TO 1C
1520 CC 1521 J=1,7
1521 XMC(J) = TEMP(J)
IF (IMNX.LE.7) GO TO 10
READ 1522, (XMO(J),J=8,IMNX)
GC TO 10
1520 CC 1531 J=1,IMNY
1531 YMI(J) = TEMP(J)
GC TO 10
1540 CC CONTINUE
GC TO 1C
1600 CC CONTINUE
GC TO 1605,1610,1615,10PT
1605 CC CONTINUE
C
C VALUES INPUT FOR STBD SCREW
C
TFST1=TEMP(1)
NPS=TEMP(2)
STHS=TEMP(3)
IF (NPS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1609
READ(5,1950)(TIS(J),J=1,NPS)
READ(5,1950)(THSTS(J),J=1,NPS)
GC TO 10
1609 TFSTS(1)=THST1
1610 CC CONTINUE
C
C VALUES INPUT FOR PORT SCREW
C
TFST2=TEMP(1)
NPP=TEMP(2)
STHP=TEMP(3)
IF (NPP.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1614
READ(5,1950)(TIP(J),J=1,NPP)
READ(5,1950)(THSTP(J),J=1,NPP)
GC TO 10
1614 TFSTP(1)=THST2
1615 CC CONTINUE
C
C VALUES INPUT FOR RUDDER
C
DELR=TEMP(1)
NPR=TEMP(2)

```

```

INCN5980
INCN5990
INCN6000
INCN6010
INCN6020
INCN6030
INCN6040
INCN6050
INCN6060
INCN6070
INCN6080
INCN6090
INCN6100
INCN6110
INCN6120
INCN6130
INCN6140
INCN6150
INCN6160
INCN6170
INCN6180
INCN6190
INCN6200
INCN6210
INCN6220
INCN6230
INCN6240
INCN6250
INCN6260
INCN6270
INCN6280
INCN6290
INCN6300
INCN6310
INCN6320
INCN6330
INCN6340
INCN6350
INCN6360
INCN6370
INCN6380
INCN6390
INCN6400
INCN6410
INCN6420
INCN6430
INCN6440
INCN6450

```



```

1616 IF(NPR.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1616
1700 READ(5,1950)(TIR(J),J=1,NPR)
1705 REAC(5,1950)(DELRUD(J),J=1,NPR)
      GC TO 10
      CELRUD(1)=DELR
      GC TO 10
      GC TO (1705,1710),IOPT
1710 NE=TEMP(1)
1705 REAC(5,1950)(TMEB(I),I=1,NB)
      REAC(5,1950)(DELB(I),I=1,NB)
      GC TO 10
      NS=TEMP(1)
      REAC(5,1950)(TMES(I),I=1,NS)
      REAC(5,1950)(DETS(I),I=1,NS)
      GC TO 10
      TITLE CARD (ALL 80 COLUMNS )
      C
      C
      C 1800 REAC (5,2022) TITLC
      GC TO 10
      C
      C FAN MAPS
      C
      C 1900 CCNTINUE
      1905 GC TO (1905,1910,1915),IOPT
      CCNTINUE
      CCNTINUE=TEMP(1)
      EARFAN=TEMP(1)
      BRPM=TEMP(2)
      NPTSB=TEMP(3)
      REACIN=TEMP(4)
      IF (READIN.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 10
      READ (5,1950) (PBFAN(J),J=1,NPTSB)
      READ (5,1950) (QBFAN(J),J=1,NPTSB)
      GC TO 10
      CCNTINUE
      EAMFAN=TEMP(1)
      EMRFN=TEMP(2)
      NPTSM=TEMP(3)
      REACIN=TEMP(4)
      IF (READIN.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 10
      READ (5,1950) (PMFAN(J),J=1,NPTSM)
      READ (5,1950) (QMFAN(J),J=1,NPTSM)
      GC TO 10
      CCNTINUE
      EASFAN=TEMP(1)
      SRPM=TEMP(2)
      NPTSS=TEMP(3)
      REACIN=TEMP(4)
      1915

```









```

2012 FCRMAT(/33H PROPULSION, X, Y, Z, CCOORDINATES, 3F12.4/)
2013 FCRMAT(/28H RUDDER, X, Y, Z, CCOORDINATES, 3F12.4/
- 41H RUDDER, ON, MAX, RATE, REVERSE, INITIAL, 5F12.4/
- 33H RUDDER, SPAN, ASPECT, AREA, CLB, T/C, 5F12.4)
2017 FCRMAT(/39H INITIAL CONDITIONS, VELOCITY (KNOTS) = F7.2, 5X,
- 13HPITCH (DEG) = F8.3, 5X, 12HDRAFT (IN) = F8.2)
2018 FCRMAT( 49H NUMBER OF STATIONS, SIDEWALLS (P+S), SEALS (B+S), 4I5)
2020 FCRMAT( 38H PLENUM, INITIAL PRESSURE, GAGE (PSF), F8.2)
2021 FCRMAT(79H PROGRAM, OPTION SWITCH SETTINGS (LATERAL PLANE, CONSTANT
- SPEED, TRIM, MEMBRANE) 7I5)
2022 FCRMAT( 20A4 )
2023 FCRMAT( 1H1 )
2025 FCRMAT( 16H STERNSEAL INPUT 7F12.4 )
2026 FCRMAT( 16H BOWSEAL INPUT 7F12.4 )
2027 FCRMAT( 19H AERODYNAMICS INPUT 7F12.4)
2028 FCRMAT( 33H OFANS, NO. + RPM, BOW, MAIN, STERN 3(F10.C, F10.1))
2029 FCRMAT(32H PROGRAM MODIFICATION SETTINGS 7(F12.4, 1X))
2030 FCRMAT( 1 PINF = , F8.2, 5X, RHOINF = , F10.7, 5X, GAM = , F8.2/)
- ENC

```

```

C
C
SUBROUTINE INTGRL (TIME)
INTEGER ON
COMMON /BMCG / IMM, IMNX, IMNY, IBMFIL, BTIME, IMT, XMI(10), YMI(7), IX, IY
COMMON /EQNCO/ NEQS, TOL(20), JQQ
COMMON /KSWTCH/ ITHRST
COMMON /MASSES/ AM, AIXX, AIYY, AIZZ, AIXZ, AIMAX, G, WEIGHT, RHO, NMAS,
- AMI(20), XI(20), YI(20), ZI(20), XS, ZS, HRHO
COMMON /PRIME/ STIME, FTIME, DELT, DELPNT, TPRINT
COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMOD1, PROMOD2, PROMOD3, PROMOD4, PROMOD5, PROMOD6, PROMOD7
COMMON /PRTINT/ ON, IACCEL, IVEL, ITRAJ, ISIDWL, IBOWSL, ISTNSL, IWAVES,
- IRUD, IPROP, IAERO, IRHS
COMMON /STABLE/ S(4), ISTAB
COMMON /STEP/STEP2
COMMON /VALOLD / YOLD(20)
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(1), X), (VAL(2), Y(1))
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1), X), (VAL(2), Y(1))
DIMENSION Y(20), ERROR(20)
REAL K1(20), K2(20), K3(20), K4(20), K5(20)
DATA IPASS/0/

STEP2=1.0
PB=VAL(24)
BMAS=Y(10)
IF((TIME+DELT).LE.TPRINT) GO TO 12
CEL=DELT
DELT=TPRINT-TIME

```



```

12 IPASS=1
   X=TIME
   CC 2 J=1,NEQS
   Y(J)=YCLD(J)
2   CCNTINUE
   ITHRST=1
   C
   CALL RHS(K1)
   C
   ITHRST=2
   INT = 0
   IF (IACCEL.NE. ON) GO TO 14
   ACCLAT = (K1(2)+Y(1)*Y(6))/G
   WRITE (6,101) ACCLAT , DELT
   CN=2
14  F=DELT/3.
15  X=TIME+F
   DC 3 J=1,NEQS
3   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+H*K1(J)
   C
   CALL RHS(K2)
   C
   DC 4 J=1,NEQS
4   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(K1(J)+K2(J))
   C
   CALL RHS(K3)
   C
   X=TIME+.5*DELT
   CC 5 J=1,NEQS
5   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.375*H*(K1(J)+3.*K3(J))
   C
   CALL RHS(K4)
   C
   X=TIME+DELT
   CC 6 J=1,NEQS
6   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(3.*K1(J)-9.*K3(J)+12.*K4(J))
   C
   CALL RHS(K5)
   C
   IF (JQQ.EQ. 1 ) GO TO 7
   DC 7 J=1,NEQS
   EFCR(J)=(K1(J)-4.*K3(J)+4.*K4(J)-5*K5(J))*H/5.0
7   IF (ABS(ERROR(J)).GT.TOL(J)) GO TO 11
   CCNTINUE
   CC 105 J=1,NEQS
105 Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(K1(J)+4.*K4(J)+K5(J))
   YCLD(J)=Y(J)
   TIME=TIME+DELT

```

```

INT 0290
INT 0300
INT 0310
INT 0320
INT 0330
INT 0340
INT 0350
INT 0360
INT 0370
INT 0380
INT 0390
INT 0400
INT 0410
INT 0420
INT 0430
INT 0440
INT 0450
INT 0460
INT 0470
INT 0480
INT 0490
INT 0500
INT 0510
INT 0520
INT 0530
INT 0540
INT 0550
INT 0560
INT 0570
INT 0580
INT 0590
INT 0600
INT 0610
INT 0620
INT 0630
INT 0640
INT 0650
INT 0660
INT 0670
INT 0680
INT 0690
INT 0700
INT 0710
INT 0720
INT 0730
INT 0740
INT 0750
INT 0760

```



```

0770 INT IPASS.EQ.1) GO TO 8
0780 IF (JQC.EQ.1) GO TO 10
0790 DC 75 J=1,NEQS
0800 IF(ABS(ERROR(J)).GT.TOL(J)/16.) GO TO 9
0810 CCNTINUE
0820 DELT=2.*DELT
0830 IF (DELT.GT.DELPNT) DELT=DEL PNT
0840
C 10 RETURN
C
C 9 STEP2=DELT
C GC TO 10
C 8 DELT=DEL
C IPASS=0
C GC TO 10
C 11 CELT=DELT/2.
C IF (DELT.LT. 1.E-6 ) GO TO 25
C IF (JQC.EQ.2) GO TO 26
C WRITE (6,666) TIME,DELT,J,ERROR(J),TOL(J)
C 27 IPASS=0
C GC TO 15
C 26 STEPL=DELT*2.0
C IF(STEPL.LT.STEP2)STEP2=STEPL
C GC TO 27
C 25 WRITE ( 6,150 )
C WRITE (6,100) TIME,DELT,(K1(J),J=1,NEQS),VAL
C CALL COLFIL
C STCP
C
C 100 FCRMAT(/10X,23HINTGRL TIME,DELT,K1,VAL /2E15.4/2(5E15.4//),5(8E15.4//))
C 101 FCRMAT(1H0,9X,33HTICLAL LATERAL ACCELERATION (G) = F12.4,
C 112X,5HDT = E15.4)
C 150 FFORMAT(1H1,10X,44HDELTA TIME LESS THAN 1.0E-6 - - JOB STOPS )
C 666 FCRMAT(/10X,5HINT-J 2E30.5,I5,2E20.5)
C END
C
C SLBRoutine PROP
C
C INTEGER ON
C COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
C COMMON /FPROP/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
C COMMON /ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XP,YP,ZP,STHS,STHP,
C ATIP(25),TIS(25)
C COMMON /PRINT/ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDWL,IBOWSL,ISTASL,IWAVES,
C -IRUC,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
C COMMON /PROMOD/ PROM01,PROM02,PROM03,PROMC4,PROM05,PRCM06,PRCM07

```







```

CCMMON/RUDDR/ NPR,DELRUD(25),XR,YR,ZR,IRDS,TL,RSPAN,RAREA,RASPR,
ARCLB,RTC,RUCANG,TIR(25)
CCMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1),TIME),(VAL(2),U),(VAL(3),V),(VAL(4),W),
1(VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA),
2(VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
3(VAL(24),PB)
DIMENSION THS(1),THP(1),TS(1),TP(1),RUD(1),TR(1)
EQUIVALENCE (THSTS(1),THS(1)),(THSTP(1),THP(1)),(TIS(1),TS(1)),(TIP(1),TP(1)),(TIR(1),TR(1)),(DELRUC(1),RUD(1))
AP(1),TP(1),TIR(1),TR(1))
FX = 0.0
FY = 0.0
FZ = 0.0
FK = 0.0
FN = 0.0
FM = 0.0
TL=TIME
IF(NPR.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5
RUCANG=FG1(TL,NPR,TR,RUD,IR)
RUCANG=RUDANG/RAD
C
C
C
CALCULATE THRUSTS AND MOMENTS INDIVIDUALLY
GC TO 6
5 RUCANG=DELRUD(1)
6 CL=CCS(RUDANG)
SC=SIN(RUDANG)
IF(NPS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 2
THSS=FG1(TL,NPS,TS,THS,IS)
GC TO 4
2 THSS=THSTS(1)
4 IF(NPP.EQ.0.0) GO TO 3
THSP=FG1(TL,NPP,TP,THP,IP)
GC TO 1
3 THSP=THSTP(1)
1 THSTS=STHS*THSS
THSTP=STHP*THSP
FXS=THSS*CD+STHSTS*SD
FXF=THSP*CD-STHSTP*SD
FYS=-STHSTS*CD+THSS*SD
FYP=STHSTP*CD+SD*THSP
FZS=-THSS*THETA*CD-STHSTS*CD*PHI
FZP=-THSP*THETA*CD+STHSTP*CD*PHI
FX=FXP+FXS
FY=FYP+FYS
FZ=FZP+FZS
PROP0120
PROP0130
PROP0140
PROP0150
PROP0160
PRCP0170
PRCP0180
PROP0190
PROP0200
PRCP0210
PRCP0220
PRCP0230
PRCP0240
PRCP0250
PRCP0260
PRCP0270
PRCP0280
PRCP0290
PRCP0300
PRCP0310
PRCP0320
PRCP0330
PRCP0340
PRCP0350
PRCP0360
PRCP0370
PRCP0380
PRCP0390
PRCP0400
PRCP0410
PRCP0420
PRCP0430
PRCP0440
PRCP0450
PRCP0460
PRCP0470
PRCP0480
PRCP0490
PRCP0500
PRCP0510
PRCP0520
PRCP0530
PRCP0540
PRCP0550
PRCP0560
PRCP0570
PRCP0580
PRCP0590

```



```

FKF=-FZP*YP-FYP*ZP
FKS=FZS*YP-FYS*ZP
FK=FKS+FKP
FMS=FZS*(-XP)+FXS*ZP
FMP=FZP*(-XP)+FXP*ZP
FN=FMS+FMP
FNS=-FXS*YP-FYS*(-XP)
FNF=FXP*YP-FYP*(-XP)
FN=FNS+FNP
IF (IPROP.NE.CN) RETURN
1FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
123FCRMAI(10X,22HPROP FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
RETURN
END

```

C

```

SUBROUTINE RHS(VALUE)
INTEGER ON
COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
COMMON /BMCO/ IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,IMT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IYRHS
COMMON /COLUMN/ IVERT,ILATRL
COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
COMMON /CNTRL/CONTW,CONTRQ,CONTH,QMULT,LCOVER,ACCNTZ,ACCNTW,ZEQUILRHS
1,THEQL,ACBASE
COMMON/ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XF,YP,ZP,STHS,STFP,
ATIP(25),TIS(25)
COMMONCN /FANMAP/QIN,QBFAN(25),QMFAN(25),QSFAN(25),ENBFAN,ENMFAN,
1 ENSFAN,BRPM,MRPM,SRPM,NPTSB,NPTSM,NPTSS
2 ,F8FAN(25),PMFAN(25),PSFAN(25),TMEB(25),DELB(25),NB,TMES(25),
3CETS(25),NS
COMMON /FAERO/ FXAED,FYAED,FZAED,FKAED,FMAEC,FNAED
COMMON /FORBS/FXBS,FYBS,FZBS,FKBS,FMBBS,FNBBS,QLBS
COMMON /FORSS/FXSS,FYSS,FZSS,FKSS,FMSS,FNSS,QLSS,FMS
COMMON /FPROP/ FXP,FYP,FZP,FKP,FMP,FNP
COMMON /FRCUDE/ FN,FNCRIT
COMMON /FRUD/ FFRUD,FZFRUD,FKRUD,FMRUD,FNRUD
COMMON/GBOW/ XBOW
COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VCLNOM
1,DELS(4,10),XCP,ZCP
COMMONCN /GEOMBS/DETABX(11),DETABT(11),ARM1B(10),ARM2B(10)
1,DFBS(10),TSKIB(10)
COMMON /GEOMSS/DETADX(11),DETADT(11),ARM1S(10),DFSS(10),TSKIS(10)
1,ARM2S(10)
COMMON /KSWTCH/ ITHRST
COMMON /MASSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHC,NMASS,
- COMMON /MATRIX/ A(6,6)

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CCMCN /MSIDW/ DF(2,10),DSWAV(2,10),FXH(2),FYH(2),FZH(2),FMH(2),
1 CCMCN /MWAVE/ FWH(2),VFY(2),VFZ(2),FXV
CCMCN /OPTION/I3COF,ISRGE,ITRIM,IDIA,IPITCF
CCMCN /PLENUM/XLBW,XBBW,ABW,BUBFGT
CCMCN /PRIME/ STIME,FTIME,DELT,DELPNT,TPRINT
CCMCN /PRTINT/ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,
-IRUC,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
CCMCN /PROMOD/ PROM01,PROM02,PROM03,PROM04,PROM05,PROM06,PROM07
CCMCN /PWAVE/ FNCON,PWVCON
CCMCN /RUDDR/ NPR,DELRUD(25),XR,YR,ZR,IRDS,TL,RSPAN,RAREA,RASPR,
ARCLB,RTC,RUCANG,TIR(25)
CCMCN /SIDE/FXSW,FYSW,FZSW,FKSW,FMSW,FNSW,ALSW,YSW,XLSW,CFSW,CDSW
1,VARA ,VCHORD,VSPAN,VANGLE,VCOS,VX,VY,VZ,AVBMSW,DELX,VTC
CCMCN /SLOPE/WATSLP,XPMV,XLXPMV,PWVHT,XPMVXS
CCMCN /SOFTBS/XBF,PBS,SINBS,COSBS,XBS,ZBS,CELYBS,DPBS,ELMAXB,YAVG
1B(10),CENCA
CCMCN /SOFTSS/ XLF,PSS,SINTH,COSTH,XSS,ZSS,DELYSS,DPSS
1,ELMAXS,YAVGS(10)
CCMCN /VALOLD / YOLD(20)
CCMCN /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
CCMCN /WAVE/ ETA(4,11),AW(10),CMEGA(10),DVCLW,NWAVE,BETA,
FXWAV,FYWAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV
,ZBAR,PHIBAR,THEBAR,TC,COSBET,SINBET,PBBAR
2 EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1),TIME),(VAL(2),U),(VAL(3),V),(VAL(4),W),
1(VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PI),(VAL(9),THETA),
2(VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
3(VAL(24),PB)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(18),FANPWR)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(35),PBARB),(VAL(36),PBAR)
DATA NOTIN /O/
DIMENSION ACCEL(3),ANGACL(3)
DIMENSION GF(6),VALUE(20)
WRITE (6,9876) (VAL(J),J=1,11)
C9876 FCRMAT (0,11E12.5)
C
DC 5 J=1,20
5 VALUE(J)=0.0
C
C CALCULATION OF BUBBLE WAVE MAKING DRAG
C
AB=ABW-(ABW-(XL*WIDTH))*(ZS+Z)/BUBHGT
IF (IDIA.EQ.1) GO TO 6
FN=U/FNCON
CF=.37/(FN*.5655981)
FXPWAV=-PWVCON*PBBAR*CF
WATSLP=-FXPWAV/WEIGHT
VCL=VOLNOM-.5*(AB+ABW)*(Z+ZS)-DVOLW

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1	VALUE(I)=VALUE(I)+A(I,J)*GF(J)	RHS	1270
	CCNTINUE	RHS	1280
	IF(IPITCH.EQ.1) VALUE(4)=0.0		
	VALUE(7)=P	RHS	1290
	VALUE(8)=Q	RHS	1300
	IF(IPITCH.EQ.1) VALUE(8)=0.0		
	VALUE(9)=W	RHS	1310
	IF (I3DOF .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 325	RHS	1320
C	BUBBLE PRESSURE EQUATION	RHS	1330
C	GCUT=QLBS+QLSS+QLSW	RHS	1340
C	CALL FAN	RHS	1350
	GCNTRL=0.0	RHS	1360
	VALUE(10)=RHOINF*(QIN-QOUT-GCNTRL)	RHS	1370
	GC TO 236	RHS	1380
325	CCNTINUE	RHS	1390
	VALUE(10)=0.0	RHS	1400
236	CCNTINUE	RHS	1410
C	WRITE DATA FILE FOR MOMENT AND SHEAR CALCS., IF REQUIRED	RHS	1420
C	IF ( IMT.NE.1 ) GO TO 111	RHS	1430
C	NBS = NSTA(3)-1	RHS	1440
	NSS = NSTA(4)-1	RHS	1450
	NSSL = NSS/2+1	RHS	1460
	WRITE ( IBMFIL , ( VAL(I), I=1,24), ZBAR, PHIBAR, THEBAR,	RHS	1470
	FXW, FYW, FZW, FKW, FMW, FNV, ( VALUE(I), I=1,10),	RHS	1480
	DF, DSWAV, FXH, FYF, FZH, FMH, FNH, VFY, VFZ, FXV,	RHS	1490
	FXRUD, FYRUD, FXP, FYP, FZP, FZSS, FKSS, FMSS, FXBS, FZBS,	RHS	1500
	FXAED, FYAED, FZAED, FMAED, FNAEC, FXPAW, FXSS, FKBS, FMBSS,	RHS	1510
X	, FNBS, FNSS , (TSKIS(I), DFSS(I), I=NSSL, NSS)	RHS	1520
Y	, (TSKIB(I), DFBS(I), ARMIB(I), ARM2B(I), I=1, NBS)	RHS	1530
111	CCNTINUE	RHS	1540
C	CCNSTANT LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY ( U )	RHS	1550
C	IF (ISRGE .EQ.1) VALUE(1)=0.0	RHS	1560
C	WRITE (6,9875) ( VALUE(IQX), IQX=1,10)	RHS	1570
C9875	FCRMAT (13X,10E12.5)	RHS	1580
	IF (ON.NE.1) RETURN	RHS	1590
	CC 2 I=1,3	RHS	1600
	ACCEL(I)=VALUE(I)/G	RHS	1610
	ANGACL(I)=VALUE(I+3)*RAD	RHS	1620
	CCNTINUE	RHS	1630
2	BCWACC=ACCEL(3)-XBOW*VALUE(5)/G	RHS	1640
		RHS	1650
		RHS	1660
		RHS	1670
		RHS	1680
		RHS	1690
		RHS	1700



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10 STNACC=ACCEL(3)+XS*VALUE(5)/G
   IF(IVERT.NE.ON) GO TO 10
   ZC=Z+ZS
   VCLP=VCL
   THETAR=THETA*RAD
   QDEG=Q*RAD
   IF(ILATRL.NE.ON) GO TO 15
   DEFSI=PSI*RAD
   PCEG=P*RAD
   RCEG=R*RAD
   BETAS=-V/U*RAD
   ACCLAT=(VALUE(2)+U*R)/G
   DFI=PHI*RAD
   CRFT=12.0*ZC
   VEL=U/1.6889
   CELRS=RUDANG*RAD
   IF(R.EQ.0.0) GO TO 115
   TRACUS=U/R
   GC TO 20
115 TRACUS=1.E8
   WRITE(1)TIME,BMASS,DRFT,THETAR,PBAR,BOWACC,ACCEL(3),FANPWR,PBARB,
20 LEARS,VAL(16),VEL,PDEG,VOLP,X,Y,CIN,QOUT,GF(1),FXPWAV,THSTS(1),THST
2P(1),QDEG,FXSS,FXSSI,PHI
   IF (IRHS.NE.ON) RETURN
   WRITE(6,77) FMBS,FMSS,FMSW,FMRUD,FMP,FMWAV,FMAED,FMBUB,FWAVZ
   WRITE(6,401)FXPWAV
   WRITE(6,200) PBAR,FANPWR,QIN,QLBS,QLSW,QLSS
   WRITE(6,215) AB,VOL
   WRITE(6,150) GF,ACCEL,ANGACL
   WRITE(6,175)BOWACC,STNACC
77 FCRMAT(,0,6X,5HFMSB=,E16.6,2X,5HFMS=,
   AE16.6,/,0,6X,6HFMURD=,E16.6,2X,4HFMP=,E16.6,2X,6HFMWAV=,E16.6,
   B/,0,6X,6HFMAED=,E16.6,2X,6HFMUB=,E16.6,2X,6HFWAVZ=,E16.6)
401 FCRMAT(,0,6X,7HFXPWAV=,E16.6)
200 FCRMAT(//10X,3HRHS
   120+ GAGE PRESS. (PSF) = F7.2,5X,21HFAN POWER REQD (HP) = F8.2,
   25X,27HFAN FLOW RATE (CU FT/SEC) = F9.2,
   2//31H LEAKAGE FLOW RATES (CU FT/SEC) //11H BOW SEAL = F9.2,
   411H SIDEWALL FLOW = F9.2,13H STERN SEAL = F9.2)
215 FCRMAT(//13H PLENUM VOLUME= F10.2)
213 FCRMAT(//12H PLENUM ARRAY= F9.2,10X,14HPLENUM VOLUME= F10.2)
150 FCRMAT(//10X,24HTOTAL FORCES AND MCMENTS 6E12.4/10X,24HACCELERATIONRHS
   -S G,DEG/SEC2 6E12.4)
175 FCRMAT(//10X,16HOBOW ACCEL. (G) = E12.4,21H STERN ACCEL. (G) = E12
   -.4)

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U







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REY=U*(RAREA/RSPAN)/ENU
CFR=.427/(ALOG10(REY)-.407)**2.64
PI8=PI/8.
CC=2.*CFR+ PI8*RTC*RTC*(1.+G*RSPAN/(U*U))+RCLB*EFFANG*EFFANG
FX=-2.*CD*RAREA*HRHO*U*U
FZ=C
FK=-ZR*FY
FN=FX*ZR
FN=XR*FY
IF(IRUD.NE.CN) RETURN
      WRITE(6,123)
1FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
C
123 FCRMAT(/10X,24HRUDDER FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
C
      RETURN
      END
C
      SLROUTINE SAM
C
      WRITE(6,10)
10 FCRMAT(1H1, YOU HAVE CALLED A DUMMY SAM SUBROUTINE. /
      110X, CHANGE TO BHISES TO USE THE SAM SUBROUTINE. )
      RETURN
      END
C
      SLROUTINE SIDEWL
C
      INTEGER ON
      COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
      COMMON /BMCO/ IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,INT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IY
      COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
      COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VOLNOM
1      CELS(4,10),XCP,ZCP
      COMMON /GEOMSW/ XAVG(10),DS
      COMMON /KSWTCH/ ITHRST
      COMMON /MASSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHO,NMASS,
-      AMI(201),XI(201),YI(201),ZI(201),XS,ZS,HRHO
1      COMMON /MSIDW/ DF(2,10),DSWAV(2,1C),FXH(2),FYH(2),FZH(2),FMH(2),
      FNH(2),VFX(2),VFZ(2),FXV
      COMMON /PLENUM/ XLBW,XBBW,ABW,BUBHGT
      COMMON /PRIME/ STIME,FTIME,DELT,DELPNT,TPRINT
      COMMON /PRTINT/ ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,
-      IRUD,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
      COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PROMO6,PROMO7
      COMMON /SIDE/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN,ALSW,YSW,XLSW,CFSW,CDSW
1      VAREA ,VCFORD,VSPAN,VANGLE,VCOS,VX,VY,VZ ,AVBMSW,DELX,VTC

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RUD 0460
RUD 0470
RUD 0480
RUD 0490
RUD 0500
RUD 0510
RUD 0520
RUD 0530
RUD 0540
RUD 0550
RUD 0560
RUD 0570
RUD 0580
RUD 0590
RUD 0600
RUD 0610
RUD 0620
SAM 0010
SAM 0020
SAM 0030
SAM 0040
SAM 0050
SAM 0060
SAM 0070
SAM 0080
SDWL0020
SDWL0030
SDWL0040
SDWL0050
SDWL0060
SDWL0070
SDWL0080
SDWL0090
SDWL0100
SDWL0110
SDWL0120
SDWL0130
SDWL0140
SDWL0150
SDWL0160
SDWL0170
SDWL0180
SDWL0190
SDWL0200
SDWL0210
SDWL0220

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CCMMON /SLOPE/WATSLP,XPWV,XLXPWV,XPWVXS
CCMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
CCMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11),AW(10),CMEGA(10),DVCLW,NWAVE,BETA,
      FXWAV,FYWAV,FZWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV
      ,ZBAR,PHIBAR,THEBAR,TC,COSBET,SINBET,PBBAR
1 CCMMON /WAVTAB/ NAL,DAL,SAL,NDS,CCS,SDS,NTH,DTF,STF,ABB,CBB,SBB,
      AC1(20,5,7),AC2(20,5,7),AC3(20,5,7),AC4(20,5,7),
1 AC5(20,5,7),AC6(20,5,7),AC7(20,5,7)
2 AC8(20,5,7),AC9(20,5,7),AC10(20,5,7),AC11(20,5,7),
3 AC12(20,5,7),AC13(20,5,7),AC14(20,5,7),AC15(20,5,7),
4 AC16(20,5,7),AC17(20,5,7),AC18(20,5,7),AC19(20,5,7),
5 AC20(20,5,7),AC21(20,5,7),AC22(20,5,7),AC23(20,5,7),
6 AC24(20,5,7),AC25(20,5,7),AC26(20,5,7),AC27(20,5,7),
7 AC28(20,5,7),AC29(20,5,7),AC30(20,5,7),AC31(20,5,7),
      BB(36),XREF,RX      (VAL(2),U),(VAL(3),V),(VAL(4),W),
EQUIVALENCE      (VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA),
1 (VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
2 (VAL(24),PB)
3 (VAL(25),GAP(2,11),DSW(2,11)
DIMENSION FZHD(2),FZHDRP(2)
DATA ENU /1.28E-5/

FEAR=PB-PINF
PBHEAD=FBAR/(RHO*G)

GAP OR WETTED DRAFT CALCULATION

CC 10 J=1,2
N=NSTA(J)
CC 10 K=1,N
CC=ZS+Z+YY(J,K)*PHI-XX(1,K)*THETA+ETA(J,K)
CCIN=DC-WATSLP*(XPWVXS-XX(J,K))
IF(DCIN.LT.BUBHGT) GO TO 101
IF ( VAL(1)-TOLD .LT. DELPNT ) GG TO 101
TCLD = VAL(1)
WRITE (6,100) XX(J,K),VAL(1),DD
100 FCRMAT(/10X,43H)WATER CONTACT WITH TOP OF BUBBLE CHAMBER AT F7.2,
      TIME = F7.2,19H SEC. IMMERSION= F7.2,4F FT. )
101 CCNTINUE
      DSW(J,K)=(SIGN(1.,DD)+1.)*DC/2.
      IF (DDIN) 6,8,8
6 IF(CSW(J,K)-PBHEAD) 7,8,8
7 GAP(J,K)=-DDIN*(1.-(DSW(J,K))/PBHEAD)
      GC TO 1C
8 GAP(J,K)=0.0
10 CCNTINUE

LEAKAGE AREA

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C

C

C

C

C

C



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ALSW=0.0
CC 20 J=1,2
N=NSTA(J)-1
CC 20 I=1,N
ALSW=ALSW+(GAP(J,I)+GAP(J,I+1))*DELX/2.
CCNTINUE

C
C CRCS- FLOW DRAG ON SIDEWALLS
C
FYD=0.0
FKC=0.0
FNC=0.0
DC 15 I=1,2
N=NSTA(I)-1
CC 15 J=1,N
CSWAV(I,J)=(DSW(I,J)+DSW(I,J+1))/2.
VREL = V + XAVG(J)*R - (ZS-DSWAV(I,J)/2.)*P
CF(I,J)=- HRHQ*CDSW*VREL
FYC=FYD+DF(I,J)
FNC=FNC+DF(I,J)*XAVG(J)
FKC=FKC-(ZS-DSWAV(I,J)/2.)*DF(I,J)

C
C SET UP STERN LIMIT CF FORCE DETERMINATION
C
XSS = -XS
GC TO 16
ENTRY SIDWLM
XSS = XMI(IX)
IP=1.+(THETA*RAD-STH)/DTH
IP=MAXO(MINO(IP,NTH),1)
IPI=MINO(IP+1,NTH)
DTHTA=(IP-1)*DTH+STH
CIP= (THETA*RAD-DTHETA)/DTH

C
C CALC REYNOLDS NO. AND DRAG COEFF.
C
REY=U*XLSW/ENU
CCT=.427/(ALOG10(REY)-.407)**2.64

C
C SIDEWALL FORCES, P/S
C
CC 40 J=1,2
WAREA=0.0
N=NSTA(J)-1
NI= (XSS+XS)*N/XLSW+1.5
DC 21 I=NI,N
ZCRI=1.
IF(DSWAV(J,I).EQ. 0.0) ZORI=0.0

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21

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WAREA=WAREA+DELX*(2.*DSWAV(J,I)+ZCR1*AVBMSW)
FXH(J)=-HRHO*CDT*WAREA*U*U
PM1=2*J-3
YLSW=PM1*YSh
CS=Z+ZS+YLSW*PHI
DSS=DS-XSS*THETA
ZCR1=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
ICSS=1.5+(DSS-SBB)/DBB
ICSS=MINO(NBB,ICSS)
PS=BB(ICSS)
ZCR1=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
ZCR1=DSS*ZCR1
CREW=DSS-(XX(J,N+1)-XSS)*THETA
IF(DRBOW.LT.0.0) DRBOW=0.0
A33S=(RFO*PI*BS**2)/8.
A22S=(RHO*.4*PI*DSS**2)/2.
IF(THETA.LT.0.0) A22S=.4*RHO*PI*DRBOW*DRBOW/2.
CSR=DS-(XREF-XS)*THETA
IC=1.+(DSR*12.-SDS)/DDS
ID=MAXO(MINO(ID,NDS),1)
DCSR=(ID-1)*DDS+SDS
IC1=MINO(ID+1,NDS)
DIC=(DSR*12.-DDSR)/DDS
BC0=AC0(1,ID,IP)
BC00=AC00(1,ID,IP)
BC2=AC2(1,ID,IP)
BC5=AC5(1,ID,IP)
BC6=AC6(1,ID,IP)
BC0=BC0+DID*(AC0(1,ID1,IP1)-AC0(1,ID,IP1)+BC0)-BC0
1 BC0C=BC00+DID*(AC00(1,ID1,IP1)-AC00(1,ID,IP1)+BC00)
1 +DID*(AC2(1,ID1,IP1)-AC2(1,ID,IP1)+BC2)
1 BC2=BC2+DID*(AC2(1,ID1,IP1)-AC2(1,ID,IP1)+BC2)
1 BC5=BC5+DID*(AC5(1,ID1,IP1)-AC5(1,ID,IP1)+BC5)
1 +DID*(AC5(1,ID1,IP1)-AC5(1,ID,IP1)+BC5)
1 BC6=BC6+DID*(AC6(1,ID1,IP1)-AC6(1,ID,IP1)+BC6)
1 +DID*(AC6(1,ID1,IP1)-AC6(1,ID,IP1)+BC6)

SHIFT MCMENT CENTER FRCM XREF TO C.G.

BCC0 = BC00-(XS-XREF)*BC0
BC6 = BC6 -(XS-XREF)*BC5

HYDROSTATIC AND HYDRODYNAMIC FORCES

FZH(J) =-G*BC0-U*U*A33S*THETA-U*A33S*W+Q*U*(-BC2+A33S*XSS)

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C C C

C C C

SDWL11180  
SDWL11190  
SDWL11200  
SDWL11210  
SDWL11220  
SDWL11230  
SDWL11240  
SDWL11250  
SDWL11260  
SDWL11270  
SDWL11280  
SDWL11290  
SDWL11300  
SDWL11310  
SDWL11320  
SDWL11330  
SDWL11340  
SDWL11350  
SDWL11360  
SDWL11370  
SDWL11380  
SDWL11390  
SDWL11400  
SDWL11410  
SDWL11420  
SDWL11430  
SDWL11440  
SDWL11450  
SDWL11460  
SDWL11470  
SDWL11480  
SDWL11490  
SDWL1500  
SDWL1510  
SDWL1520  
SDWL1530  
SDWL1540  
SDWL1550  
SDWL1560  
SDWL1570  
SDWL1580  
SDWL1590  
SDWL1600  
SDWL1610  
SDWL1620  
SDWL1630  
SDWL1640  
SDWL1650



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1      -U*A33S*P*YLSW
1      FMH(J) = -U*XSS*XSS*A33S*Q+G*BC00+U*(A33S*XSS+BC2)*(W+U*THETA
1      +YLSW*P)
1      FYF(J) = -A22S*U*(V+XSS*R -ZS*P)
1      FNF(J) = FYH(J)*XSS-U*((V-ZS*P)*BC5+R*BC6)
C      ADD VERTICAL FORCE DUE TO DEADRISE PROJECTION OF LATERAL FORCE
C
C      CCRANG=0.0
C      IF (DS.GT.0.5833) DDRANG=(DS-0.5833)*0.0629
C      DRANG=1.021+DDRANG-PM1*PHI
C      CTNDR= COTAN(DRANG)
C      RLCSIG=SIGN(1.,RUDANG)
C      IF (RUDSIG.NE.PM1) CTNDR=PM1*TAN(PHI)
C      FZHCLED(J)=FZH(J)
C      FZFDRP(J)=PM1*FYH(J)*CTNDR*PROMC1
C      FZF(J)=FZH(J)+FZHDRP(J)
C      IF (IMT.EQ.2) GO TO 40
C      CALC OF FORCE ON VENTRAL FINS REMOVED
C
C      CCNTINUE
C      CCNTINUE
C      IF (IMT.EQ.2) GO TO 41
C      TCTAL SIDEWALL FORCES AND MOMENTS
C
C      FX=FXH(1)+FXH(2)
C      FY=FYH(1)+FYH(2)
C      FZ=FZH(1)+FZH(2)
C      FK=(FZH(2)-FZH(1))*YSW
C      FY=FY+FYD
C      FM=FMH(1)+FMH(2)+ZS*FX
C      FN= FND +FNH(1)+FNH(2) + (FXH(1)-FXH(2))*YSW
C      CRAG FORCE CN FINS REMOVED
C
C      41 CCNTINUE
C      ACC ROLL DAMPING DUE TO VERTICAL WAVE GENERATION
C
C      DSS=Z+ZS-XSS*THETA
C      ZCRI=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
C      LSS=DSS*ZORI
C      CS=Z+ZS
C      CSR=DS-(XREF-XS)*THETA
C      IC=1.+(OSR*12.-SDS)/DDS
C      IC=MAX0(MIN0(IC,NDS),1)
SDWL1660
SDWL1670
SDWL1680
SDWL1690
SDWL1700
SDWL1710
SDWL1720
SDWL1730
SDW*1740
SDW*1750
SDW*1760
SDW*1770
SDW*1780
SDW*1781
SDWL1790
SDWL1800
SDWL1810
SDWL1820
SDWL1830
SDWL1840
SDWL1850
SDWL1860
SDWL1870
SDWL1880
SDWL1890
SDWL1900
SDWL1910
SDWL1920
SDWL1930
SDWL1940
SDWL1950
SDWL1960
SDWL1970
SDWL1980
SDWL1990
SDWL2000
SDWL2010
SDWL2020
SDWL2030
SDWL2040
SDWL2050
SDWL2060
SDWL2070
SDWL2080
SDWL2090
SDWL2100
SDWL2110
SDWL2120

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CCSR=(ID-1)*DCS+SDS
IOL=MINO(ID+1,NDS)
DIL=(DSR#12.-DDSR)/DDS
BC2=AC2(1,ID,IP)
BC2=BC2+DID*(AC2(1,ID,IP)-BC2)+DIP*(AC2(1,ID,IP)-BC2)
1 +DID*(AC2(1,ID,IP)-AC2(1,ID,IP)+BC2)
1 FKCLD=FK
FK=FK-PRQM02*YSW*YSW*BC2*P/PI
FZH(1)=FZH(1)+PRQM02/2.*YSW*BC2*P/PI
FZH(2)=FZH(2)-PRQM02/2.*YSW*BC2*P/PI
IF(PROMQ3.EQ.1.0) WRITE(6,200) VAL(1), FZHCLD(1), FZHCLD(2),
1 FZHDRP(1), FZHDRP(2), FZH(1), FZH(2), FKOLD, FK
20C FFORMAT(2X, TIME=,1X,E15.4,2X,OLD VERTICAL FORCES,2(5X,E15.4)/
125X,VERTICAL DEADRISE FORCES,2(5X,E15.4)/25X,NEW VERTICAL FORCE
2S,2(5X,E15.4)/25X,OLD AND NEW RCLL MOMENTS,2(5X,E15.4)/)
1 IF(I$IDWL.NE.ON) RETURN
CC 42 I=1,2
CC 42 J=1,11
GAP(I,J)=12.0*GAP(I,J)
42 C$W(I,J)=12.0*DSW(I,J)
1 WRITE(6,123) ((GAP(I,J),J=1,11),I=1,2),((DSW(I,J),J=1,11),I=1,2),
1 FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
C
123 FCFMAT(/10X,8HSIDEWALL/25H GAP (FT.) (STERN TO BOW) /14H PORT SIDE
1EWALL /11F10.5/14H STBD SIDEWALL /11F10.5/37H IMMERSICN CEPTH (FT.
2) (STERN TO BOW) /14H PORT SIDEWALL /11F10.5/14H STBD SIDEWALL /
3 11F10.5/10X,26HSIDEWALL FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
C
RETURN
END
C
FUNCTION SHXYAX (X,Z,ANGYAX,PI)
C
H=SQRT(X**2+Z**2)
IF(X.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
ARG=Z/X
ANGCLC=ATAN(ARG)
IF(ANGOLD.GE.0.0) GO TO 2
ANGNEW=ANGOLD+PI-ANGYAX
GC TO 3
1 ANGNEW=PI/2.0-ANGYAX
GO TO 3
2 ANGNEW=ANGOLD-ANGYAX
3 SHXYAX=H*COS(ANGNEW)
C
RETURN
END
SDWL2130
SDWL2140
SDWL2150
SDWL2160
SDWL2170
SDWL2180
SDWL2190
SDWL2200
SDWL2210
SDWL2220
SDWL2230
SDWL2240
SDWL2250
SDWL2260
SDWL2270
SDWL2280
SDWL2290
SDWL2300
SDWL2310
SDWL2320
SDWL2330
SDWL2340
SDWL2350
SDSWL2360
SDSWL2370
SDSWL2380
SDSWL2390
SDWL2400
SDWL2410
SDWL2420
SHX 0010
SHX 0020
SHX 0030
SHX 0040
SHX 0050
SHX 0060
SHX 0070
SHX 0080
SHX 0090
SHX 0100
SHX 0110
SHX 0120
SHX 0130
SHX 0140
SHX 0150
SHX 0160
SHX 0170

```







```

C      GAP(J) = 0.0
C      ELSKI(J) = 0.0
C      ELSKIL(J) = 0.0
C      AIRLEN(J) = 0.0
C      1 CCNTINUE
C
C      *EFDEP IS THE EFFECTIVE LIFTING DEPTH OF THE STERN SEAL
C
C      EFDEP = 6.0
C      MM = EFDEP
C      ALSS = 0.0
C      FX = 0.0
C      FZ = 0.0
C      FW = 0.0
C      FN = 0.0
C      AGAP1 = 0.0
C      AGAP2 = 0.0
C      AGAP1 = 0.0
C      DELP = PSS-PB
C      IF (DELP.LT.0.0) DELP=0.0
C      PEAR = PB-PINF
C
C      CALCULATE ELSKI HERE.
C
C      SINCIF = SINTH-COSTH*THETA
C      CCSDIF = COSTH+SINTH*THETA
C      X1 = XSS+ZSS*THETA-XLF*SINCIF
C      Z1 = (-Z-ZSS+XSS*THETA-ELMAXS*CCS(THETA))
C
C      CALCULATE GAP HERE.
C
C      N = NSTA(4)
C      CC 2 K=1,N
C      ELSKI(K) = (ETA(4,K)-DETADX(K)*(XX(4,K)-X1)-Z1)+YY(4,K)*PHI
C      1-XPVV*WATSLP
C      IF (ELSKI(K).GT.HINGHT) ELSKI(K)=HINGHT
C      ELSKIL(K) = ELSKI(K)+GPS
C      IF (ELSKIL(K).GT.HINGHT) ELSKIL(K)=HINGHT
C      IF (ELSKIL(K).LT.(HINGHT-ELMAXS)) ELSKIL(K)=HINGHT-ELMAXS
C      GAP(K) = -ELSKI(K)+(HINGHT-ELMAXS)
C      IF (GAP(K).LT.0.0) GAP(K)=0.0
C      MM1 = ELSKIL(K)*12.0
C      MM2 = MM1+1
C      MM3 = MM2+1
C      DLINC = ELSKIL(K)*12.0-MM1
C      STNSL1 = CTNSL(MM,MM2)
C      STNSL2 = CTNSL(MM,MM3)

```

```

SSSL 0480
SSSL 0490
SSSL 0500
SSSL 0510
SSSL 0520
SSSL 0530
SSSL 0540
SSSL 0550
SSSL 0560
SSSL 0570
SSSL 0580
SSSL 0590
SSSL 0600
SSSL 0610
SSSL 0620
SSSL 0630
SSSL 0640
SSSL 0650
SSSL 0660
SSSL 0670
SSSL 0680
SSSL 0690
SSSL 0700
SSSL 0710
SSSL 0720
SSSL 0730
SSSL 0740
SSSL 0750
SSSL 0760
SSSL 0770
SSSL 0780
SSSL 0790
SSSL 0800
SSSL 0810
SSSL 0820
SSSL 0830
SSSL 0840
SSSL 0850
SSSL 0860
SSSL 0870
SSSL 0880
SSSL 0890
SSSL 0900
SSSL 0910
SSSL 0920
SSSL 0930
SSSL 0940
SSSL 0950

```





```

AIRLEN(K) = ((STNSL2-STNSL1)*DLINC+STNSL1)/12.0
2 CCNTINUE
N = NSTA(4)-1
DC 5 J=1,N
ELSKIA = (ELSKI(J+1)+ELSKI(J))/2.0
ELSKLA = (ELSKIL(J+1)+ELSKIL(J))/2.0
AIRLAV = (AIRLEN(J+1)+AIRLEN(J))/2.0
AGAP1 = ELSKLA-ELSKIA
AGAP1 = AGAP
IF (AGAP.LT.GPS) AGAP=GPS
IF (AGAP1.GT.GPS) AGAP1=GPS
ARM2S(J) = XX(4,J)+ELSKIA/2.
ARM2S(J) = ZS-ELSKIA
DFSS(J) = -DELP*DELYSS*AIRLAV/(GPS/AGAP)**2.0
IF (AIRLAV.LE.0.0) GO TO 3
ARG = .5*RHCU*U*AIRLAV*DELYSS
RESKI = U*AIRLAV/ENU
CDTSKI = .427/(ALOG10(RESKI)-.407)**2.64
TSKIS(J) = -ARG*CDTSKI

C
C
C THE FOLLOWING CARD REMOVES WATER DRAG EFFECTS OF STERN SEAL
C
TSKIS(J) = 0.0
GC TO 4
3 TSKIS(J) = 0.0
4 CCNTINUE
FX = FX+TSKIS(J)
FZ = FZ+DFSS(J)
FK = FK+DFSS(J)*YAVGS(J)
FM = FM-DFSS(J)*ARM2S(J)
FN = FN-TSKIS(J)*YAVGS(J)
ALSS = ALSS+(GAP(J)+GAP(J+1))*DELYSS/2.0
AGAP2 = AGAP2+AGAP1
AGAP1 = AGAP2/J
5 CCNTINUE
ALSS = ALSS+ALEAK*(AGAP1/GPS)
SQFAC = SQRT(2.*ABS(PBAR)/RHOINF)
GL = CFSS*ALSS*SQFAC*SIGN(1.,PBAR)
IF (ISTNSL.NE.ON) RETURN
WRITE (6,6) GAP, AIRLEN,FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN

C
6 FCRMAT (//12H STERN SEAL/26H GAP (FT.) PORT TO STBD. /11E11.3/28
1H AIRLEN(FT.) PORT TO STBD. /11E11.3/10X,23HSTNSL FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,
2FN/6E15.4)

C
RETURN
END

```

```

SSL 0960
SSL 0970
SSL 0980
SSL 0990
SSL 1000
SSL 1010
SSL 1020
SSL 1030
SSL 1040
SSL 1050
SSL 1060
SSL 1070
SSL 1080
SSL 1090
SSL 1100
SSL 1110
SSL 1120
SSL 1130
SSL 1140
SSL 1150
SSL 1160
SSL 1170
SSL 1180
SSL 1190
SSL 1200
SSL 1210
SSL 1220
SSL 1230
SSL 1240
SSL 1250
SSL 1260
SSL 1270
SSL 1280
SSL 1290
SSL 1300
SSL 1310
SSL 1320
SSL 1330
SSL 1340
SSL 1350
SSL 1360
SSL 1370
SSL 1380
SSL 1390
SSL 1400
SSL 1410
SSL 1420

```









```

1 AC1(20,5,7),AC2(20,5,7),AC3(20,5,7),AC4(20,5,7),WAVS0280
2 AC5(20,5,7),AC6(20,5,7),AC7(20,5,7),WAVS0290
3 AC0(20,5,7),AC00(20,5,7),AC8(20,5,7),WAVS0300
4 AS1(20,5,7),AS2(20,5,7),AS3(20,5,7),AS4(20,5,7),WAVS0310
5 AS5(20,5,7),AS6(20,5,7),AS7(20,5,7),WAVS0320
6 AS0(20,5,7),AS00(20,5,7),AS8(20,5,7),WAVS0330
7 BB(36),XREF,RX,WAVS0340
1 DIMENSION WC0(2),WC00(2),WC1(2),WC2(2),WC3(2),WC4(2),WC5(2),WC6(2),WAVS0350
2 WC7(2),WC8(2),WAVS0360
1 DIMENSION WSO(2),WS00(2),WS1(2),WS2(2),WS3(2),WS4(2),WS5(2),WS6(2),WAVS0370
2 WS7(2),WS8(2),WAVS0380
1 EQUIVALENCE (VAL(2),U),(VAL(3),V),(VAL(4),W),WAVS0390
2 (VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA),WAVS0400
3 (VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),WAVS0410
4 (VAL(24),PB),WAVS0420
1 EQUIVALENCE (VAL(16),ETACG) WAVS0430
2 WAVS0440
3 WAVS0450
4 WAVS0460
5 WAVS0470
6 WAVS0480
7 WAVS0490
1 WAVS0500
2 WAVS0510
3 WAVS0520
4 WAVS0530
5 WAVS0540
6 WAVS0550
7 WAVS0560
1 WAVS0570
2 WAVS0580
3 WAVS0590
4 WAVS0600
5 WAVS0610
6 WAVS0620
7 WAVS0630
1 WAVS0640
2 WAVS0650
3 WAVS0660
4 WAVS0670
5 WAVS0680
6 WAVS0690
7 WAVS0700
1 WAVS0710
2 WAVS0720
3 WAVS0730
4 WAVS0740
5 WAVS0750

```

C C C C

10



15

```

CCNTINUE
XSS = -XS
IF (IMT.EQ.2) XSS = XMI(IX)
IP = 1 + (THEBAR*RAD-STH)/DTH
IP = MAXO(MINO(IP,NTH),1)
IP1 = MINO(IP+1,NTH)
DTETA = (IP-1)*DTH+STH
DIPE = (THETA*RAD-DTHETA)/DTH
TIME RISE FACTOR FOR WAVE AMPLITUDE
AMPFAC = 1. - EXP(-TIME/AMPTC)
DC 100 I=1,NWAVE
CM1 = CMEGA(I)
CM2 = CM1*QMI
XWK = CM2/G
AA = AW(I)*AMPFAC
FT = CMI*TIME+XWK*FO
AL = XWK*COGAM
IAA = 1 + (ABS(AL)-SAL)/DAL
IAA = MAXO(MINO(IAA,NAL),1)
IAA1 = MINO(IAA+1,NAL)
LPA = (IAA-1)*CAL+SAL
CIA = (ABS(AL)-DAA)/DAL
SALP = SIGN(1.,AL)

```

C

WAVE FORCES AND MOMENTS ON THE SIDEWALLS

CC

```

CC 40 J=1,2
YLSW = (2*J-3)*YSW
WE = FT+XWK*SIGAM*YLSW
ST = SIN(WE)
CS = ZBAR+ZS+YLSW*PHIBAR
DSR = DS - (XREF-XS)*THEBAR
ID = 1. + (DSR*12.-SDS)/DDS
IC = MAXO(MINO(ID,NDS),1)
DCSR = (ID-1)*DDS + SDS
LIC = (DSR*12.-DDSR)/DDS
IC1 = MINO(ID+1,NDS)
CSS = DS - XSS*THEBAR
ZCRI = (SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
CSS = DSS*ZORI
ICSS = 1.5 + (DSS-SBB)/DBB
ICSS = MINO(NBB,IDSS)
BS = BB(ICSS)
CK = COS(XWK*COGAM*XSS)
A33S = (RHO*PI*BS**2)/8.
SK = SIN(XWK*COGAM*XSS)
A22S = (RHO*.4*PI*DSS**2)/2.

```

WAVS0760  
WAVS0770  
WAVS0780  
WAVS0790  
WAVS0800  
WAVS0810  
WAVS0820  
WAVS0830  
WAVS0840  
WAVS0850  
WAVS0860  
WAVS0870  
WAVS0880  
WAVS0890  
WAVS0900  
WAVS0910  
WAVS0920  
WAVS0930  
WAVS0940  
WAVS0950  
WAVS0960  
WAVS0970  
WAVS0980  
WAVS0990  
WAVS1000  
WAVS1010  
WAVS1020  
WAVS1030  
WAVS1040  
WAVS1050  
WAVS1060  
WAVS1070  
WAVS1080  
WAVS1090  
WAVS1100  
WAVS1110  
WAVS1120  
WAVS1130  
WAVS1140  
WAVS1150  
WAVS1160  
WAVS1170  
WAVS1180  
WAVS1190  
WAVS1200  
WAVS1210  
WAVS1220  
WAVS1230



A42S=0.0  
INTERPOLATION OF WAVE TABLES

```
K=1
L=IAA
CCNTINUE
BCC=AC0( L, ID, IP)
BCCOC=AC00( L, ID, IP)
BC1=AC1( L, ID, IP)
BC2=AC2( L, ID, IP)
BC3=AC3( L, ID, IP)
BC4=AC4( L, ID, IP)
BC5=AC5( L, ID, IP)
BC6=AC6( L, ID, IP)
BC7=AC7( L, ID, IP)
BC8=AC8( L, ID, IP)
BSCC=AS0( L, ID, IP)
BSCC=AS00( L, ID, IP)
BSC1=AS1( L, ID, IP)
BSC2=AS2( L, ID, IP)
BSC3=AS3( L, ID, IP)
BSC4=AS4( L, ID, IP)
BSC5=AS5( L, ID, IP)
BSC6=AS6( L, ID, IP)
BSC7=AS7( L, ID, IP)
BSC8=AS8( L, ID, IP)
WC0 (K)=BC0 +DID*(AC0 (L, ID1, IP)-AC0 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC0 (L, ID1, IP)-BC0 )
1 WC00(K)=BC00+DID*(AC00(L, ID1, IP1)-AC00(L, ID1, IP)-AC00(L, ID1, IP)-BC00)
1 WC1 (K)=BC1 +DID*(AC1 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC1 (L, ID1, IP)-AC1 (L, ID1, IP)-BC1 )
1 WC2 (K)=BC2 +DID*(AC2 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC2 (L, ID1, IP)-AC2 (L, ID1, IP)-BC2 )
1 WC3 (K)=BC3 +DID*(AC3 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC3 (L, ID1, IP)-AC3 (L, ID1, IP)-BC3 )
1 WC4 (K)=BC4 +DID*(AC4 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC4 (L, ID1, IP)-AC4 (L, ID1, IP)-BC4 )
1 WC5 (K)=BC5 +DID*(AC5 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC5 (L, ID1, IP)-AC5 (L, ID1, IP)-BC5 )
1 WC6 (K)=BC6 +DID*(AC6 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC6 (L, ID1, IP)-AC6 (L, ID1, IP)-BC6 )
1 WC7 (K)=BC7 +DID*(AC7 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC7 (L, ID1, IP)-AC7 (L, ID1, IP)-BC7 )
1 WC8 (K)=BC8 +DID*(AC8 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC8 (L, ID1, IP)-AC8 (L, ID1, IP)-BC8 )
1 WS0 (K)=BS0 +DID*(AS0 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS0 (L, ID1, IP)-AS0 (L, ID1, IP)-BS0 )
+DIP*(AC0 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC0 (L, ID1, IP)-AC0 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC0 )
-DIP*(AC0 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC0 (L, ID1, IP)-AC0 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC0 )
+DIP*(AC1 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC1 (L, ID1, IP)-AC1 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC1 )
-DIP*(AC1 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC1 (L, ID1, IP)-AC1 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC1 )
+DIP*(AC2 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC2 (L, ID1, IP)-AC2 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC2 )
-DIP*(AC2 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC2 (L, ID1, IP)-AC2 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC2 )
+DIP*(AC3 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC3 (L, ID1, IP)-AC3 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC3 )
-DIP*(AC3 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC3 (L, ID1, IP)-AC3 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC3 )
+DIP*(AC4 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC4 (L, ID1, IP)-AC4 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC4 )
-DIP*(AC4 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC4 (L, ID1, IP)-AC4 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC4 )
+DIP*(AC5 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC5 (L, ID1, IP)-AC5 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC5 )
-DIP*(AC5 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC5 (L, ID1, IP)-AC5 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC5 )
+DIP*(AC6 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC6 (L, ID1, IP)-AC6 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC6 )
-DIP*(AC6 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC6 (L, ID1, IP)-AC6 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC6 )
+DIP*(AC7 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC7 (L, ID1, IP)-AC7 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC7 )
-DIP*(AC7 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC7 (L, ID1, IP)-AC7 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC7 )
+DIP*(AC8 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC8 (L, ID1, IP)-AC8 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC8 )
-DIP*(AC8 (L, ID1, IP1)-AC8 (L, ID1, IP)-AC8 (L, ID1, IP1)-BC8 )
+DIP*(AS0 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS0 (L, ID1, IP)-AS0 (L, ID1, IP1)-BS0 )
-DIP*(AS0 (L, ID1, IP1)-AS0 (L, ID1, IP)-AS0 (L, ID1, IP1)-BS0 )
```

WAVS1240  
WAVS1250  
WAVS1260  
WAVS1270  
WAVS1280  
WAVS1290  
WAVS1300  
WAVS1310  
WAVS1320  
WAVS1330  
WAVS1340  
WAVS1350  
WAVS1360  
WAVS1370  
WAVS1380  
WAVS1390  
WAVS1400  
WAVS1410  
WAVS1420  
WAVS1430  
WAVS1440  
WAVS1450  
WAVS1460  
WAVS1470  
WAVS1480  
WAVS1490  
WAVS1500  
WAVS1510  
WAVS1520  
WAVS1530  
WAVS1540  
WAVS1550  
WAVS1560  
WAVS1570  
WAVS1580  
WAVS1590  
WAVS1600  
WAVS1610  
WAVS1620  
WAVS1630  
WAVS1640  
WAVS1650  
WAVS1660  
WAVS1670  
WAVS1680  
WAVS1690  
WAVS1700  
WAVS1710







```

1  +DID*(AS0 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS0 (L, ID1, IP) -BS00) +DIP*(AS00(L, ID1, IP) +BS00) )
1  WS00(K)=BS00+DID*(AS00(L, ID1, IPI) -AS00(L, ID1, IP) -BS00) +DIP*(AS00(L, ID1, IP) +BS00) )
1  +DID*(AS1 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS1 (L, ID1, IP) -BS1) +CIP*(AS1 (L, ID1, IP) +BS1) )
1  WS1 (K)=BS1+DID*(AS1 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS1 (L, ID1, IP) -BS1) +CIP*(AS1 (L, ID1, IP) +BS1) )
1  +DID*(AS2 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS2 (L, ID1, IP) -BS2) +CIP*(AS2 (L, ID1, IP) +BS2) )
1  WS2 (K)=BS2+DID*(AS2 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS2 (L, ID1, IP) -BS2) +CIP*(AS2 (L, ID1, IP) +BS2) )
1  +DID*(AS3 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS3 (L, ID1, IP) -BS3) +CIP*(AS3 (L, ID1, IP) +BS3) )
1  WS3 (K)=BS3+DID*(AS3 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS3 (L, ID1, IP) -BS3) +CIP*(AS3 (L, ID1, IP) +BS3) )
1  +DID*(AS4 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS4 (L, ID1, IP) -BS4) +CIP*(AS4 (L, ID1, IP) +BS4) )
1  WS4 (K)=BS4+DID*(AS4 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS4 (L, ID1, IP) -BS4) +CIP*(AS4 (L, ID1, IP) +BS4) )
1  +DID*(AS5 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS5 (L, ID1, IP) -BS5) +CIP*(AS5 (L, ID1, IP) +BS5) )
1  WS5 (K)=BS5+DID*(AS5 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS5 (L, ID1, IP) -BS5) +CIP*(AS5 (L, ID1, IP) +BS5) )
1  +DID*(AS6 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS6 (L, ID1, IP) -BS6) +CIP*(AS6 (L, ID1, IP) +BS6) )
1  WS6 (K)=BS6+DID*(AS6 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS6 (L, ID1, IP) -BS6) +CIP*(AS6 (L, ID1, IP) +BS6) )
1  +DID*(AS7 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS7 (L, ID1, IP) -BS7) +CIP*(AS7 (L, ID1, IP) +BS7) )
1  WS7 (K)=BS7+DID*(AS7 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS7 (L, ID1, IP) -BS7) +CIP*(AS7 (L, ID1, IP) +BS7) )
1  +DID*(AS8 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS8 (L, ID1, IP) -BS8) +CIP*(AS8 (L, ID1, IP) +BS8) )
1  WS8 (K)=BS8+DID*(AS8 (L, ID1, IPI) -AS8 (L, ID1, IP) -BS8) +CIP*(AS8 (L, ID1, IP) +BS8) )
1  IF(K .EQ. 2) GOTO 42
K=2
L=IAA1
GOTO 41
BCC = WC00 (1) +DIA*(WC0 (2) -WC0 (1))
BCC0 = WC00 (1) +DIA*(WC00 (2) -WC00 (1))
BCC1 = WC1 (1) +DIA*(WC1 (2) -WC1 (1))
BCC2 = WC2 (1) +DIA*(WC2 (2) -WC2 (1))
BCC3 = WC3 (1) +DIA*(WC3 (2) -WC3 (1))
BCC4 = WC4 (1) +DIA*(WC4 (2) -WC4 (1))
BCC5 = WC5 (1) +DIA*(WC5 (2) -WC5 (1))
BCC6 = WC6 (1) +DIA*(WC6 (2) -WC6 (1))
BCC7 = WC7 (1) +DIA*(WC7 (2) -WC7 (1))
BCC8 = WC8 (1) +DIA*(WC8 (2) -WC8 (1))
BCC9 = WS0 (1) +DIA*(WS0 (2) -WS0 (1))
BCC00 = WS00 (1) +DIA*(WS00 (2) -WS00 (1))
BCC01 = WS1 (1) +DIA*(WS1 (2) -WS1 (1))
BCC02 = WS2 (1) +DIA*(WS2 (2) -WS2 (1))
BCC03 = WS3 (1) +DIA*(WS3 (2) -WS3 (1))
BCC04 = WS4 (1) +DIA*(WS4 (2) -WS4 (1))
BCC05 = WS5 (1) +DIA*(WS5 (2) -WS5 (1))
BCC06 = WS6 (1) +DIA*(WS6 (2) -WS6 (1))
BCC07 = WS7 (1) +DIA*(WS7 (2) -WS7 (1))
BCC08 = WS8 (1) +DIA*(WS8 (2) -WS8 (1))
SHIFT MCMENT CENTER FROM XREF TO C.G.
BCC0 = BCC0 - (XS-XREF)*BC0
BCC3 = BCC3 - (XS-XREF)*BC1

```



```

BC4 = BC4 - (XS-XREF)*BC2
BC6 = BC6 - (XS-XREF)*BC5
BSO = BS0 - (XS-XREF)*BS0
BS3 = BS3 - (XS-XREF)*BS1
BS4 = BS4 - (XS-XREF)*BS2
BS6 = BS6 - (XS-XREF)*BS5

```

C C C

```

CALCULATE WAVE FORCES AND MCMENTS

```

```

FZC= BS1-XWK*G*(BS2+BSO)-U*OM1*(-A33S*CK-AL*BS2)
FZC= BS1-XWK*G*(BS2+BSO)+U*OM1*(-A33S*CK+AL*BS2)
FMC= BS3-XWK*G*(BS4+BSO)-U*OM1*(-A33S*CK-BC2-AL*BS4)
FMC= BS3-XWK*G*(BS4+BSO)+U*OM1*(-A33S*CK+BC2-AL*BS4)
FYS= XWK*G*(BS5+BSO)-U*OM1*(-A22S*CK-AL*BS5)
FYS= -XWK*G*(BS5+BSO)+U*OM1*(-A22S*CK+AL*BS5)
FNC= XWK*G*(BS6+BSO)-U*OM1*(-A22S*CK-BC5+AL*BS6)
FNC= -XWK*G*(BS6+BSO)+U*OM1*(-A22S*CK+BC5-AL*BS6)
FKC= XWK*G*(BS7-BS8)+U*OM1*(-A42S*CK-AL*BS8)
FKC= -XWK*G*(BS7-BS8)+U*OM1*(-A42S*CK+AL*BS8)
FZW(J)=FZW(J)-AA*(FZC*CT+FZS*ST)
FZW(J)=FZW(J)+AA*(FZC*CT+FZS*ST)
FYW(J)=FYW(J)-AA*(FMC*CT+FYS*ST)*SIGAM
FYW(J)=FYW(J)+AA*(FMC*CT+FYS*ST)*SIGAM
FWW(J)=FWW(J)-AA*(FNC*CT+FKS*ST)*SIGAM
FWW(J)=FWW(J)+AA*(FNC*CT+FKS*ST)*SIGAM
FXW(J)=FXW(J)-2.*AA*RHO*G*BS*DS*SK*CT
CCNTINUE
IF (IMT.EQ.2) GO TO 100

```

40

C C C

```

WAVE ELEVATION AROUND THE SIDEWALLS AND SEALS

```

```

CC 20 J=1,4
N=NSTA(J)
CC 20 K=1,N
ETA(J,K)=ETA(J,K)+SIN(XWK*(-XX(J,K)*COGAM-YY(J,K)*SIGAM)+FT)*AA
CCNTINUE
ETACG=ETACG+AA*SIN(FT)
N=NSTA(3)
CC 25 J=1,N
ARG=AA*CO$ (XWK*(-XX(3,J)*COGAM)+FT)
DETABX(J)=DETABX(J)-XWK*COGAM*ARG
CCNTINUE
N=NSTA(4)
CC 30 J=1,N
ARG=AA*CO$ (XWK*(-XX(4,J)*COGAM)+FT)
DETADX(J)=DETADX(J)-XWK*COGAM*ARG
CCNTINUE

```

20

25

30

C C

```

WAVE PUMPING

```

WAVS2200  
WAVS2210  
WAVS2220  
WAVS2230  
WAVS2240  
WAVS2250  
WAVS2260  
WAVS2270  
WAVS2280  
WAVS2290  
WAVS2300  
WAVS2310  
WAVS2320  
WAVS2330  
WAVS2340  
WAVS2350  
WAVS2360  
WAVS2370  
WAVS2380  
WAVS2390  
WAVS2400  
WAVS2410  
WAVS2420  
WAVS2430  
WAVS2440  
WAVS2450  
WAVS2460  
WAVS2470  
WAVS2480  
WAVS2490  
WAVS2500  
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WAVS2520  
WAVS2530  
WAVS2540  
WAVS2550  
WAVS2560  
WAVS2570  
WAVS2580  
WAVS2590  
WAVS2600  
WAVS2610  
WAVS2620  
WAVS2630  
WAVS2640  
WAVS2650  
WAVS2660  
WAVS2670



```

C
X1=XWK*XLBW*COGAM/2.
X2=XWK*XBBW*SIGAM/2.
FTT=FT-XWK*XCPC*COGAM
DVCLW=DVOLW+AA*ABW*T2(X1)*T2(X2)*SIN(FTT)
CCNT=INUE
IF (IMT.EQ.2) RETURN
C
C
C
TCTAL WAVE FORCES AND MOMENTS
FXWAV=FXW(1)+FXW(2)
FYWAV=FYW(1)+FYW(2)
FZWAV=FZW(1)+FZW(2)
FKWAV=FKW(1)+FKW(2)+(FZW(2)-FZW(1))*YSW
FMWAV=FMW(1)+FMW(2)-FXWAV*ZBAR
FNWAV=FNW(1)+FNW(2)+(FXW(1)-FXW(2))*YSW
IF (IWAVES.NE.ON) RETURN
WRITE(6,200) ((ETA(I,J),J=1,11),I=1,4),ETACG,CVOLW
1,FXWAV,FYWAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV
C
200 FCRMAT(/10X,5HWAVES /63H WAVE ELEVATIONS AT CRAFT STATIONS RELATIV
1E TO CALM WATER (FT.) /14H PORT SICEWALL /11F10.5/14H STBC SICEWALL
2L /11F10.5/5H BOW SEAL /11F10.5/11H STERN SEAL /11F10.5/25H WAVE
3ELEVATION AT C.G. = F10.5,10X,43HPLENUM VOLUME LOST DUE TO WAVES (C
4U. FT.) = F15.5/10X,23HWAVES FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
C
RETURN
END
C
WAVS2680
WAVS2690
WAVS2700
WAVS2710
WAVS2720
WAVS2730
WAVS2740
WAVS2750
WAVS2760
WAVS2770
WAVS2780
WAVS2790
WAVS2800
WAVS2810
WAVS2820
WAVS2830
WAVS2840
WAVS2850
WAVS2860
WAVS2870
WAVS2880
WAVS2890
WAVS2900
WAVS2910
WAVS2920
WAVS2930
WAVS2940
WAVS2950

```



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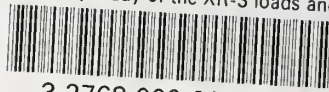
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